

WEATHER—Paris, Thursday, occasional rain. Temp. 40-50. Friday, overcast. Temp. 40-50. LONDON, Thursday, fair. Temp. 40-50. Friday, overcast. Temp. 40-50. NEW YORK, Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 40-50. Friday, overcast. Temp. 40-50.

REGIONAL WEATHER—COMING PAGE

29170

## Billion in Arms, Vehicles Left in Vietnam, U.S. Says

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—The United States has left more than \$2 billion worth of military equipment in Vietnam, the State Department said today.

The progress is expected when the U.S. and Vietnam sign talks in Paris tomorrow. Story Page 2.

in U.S.-supplied military hardware that South Vietnam's government collected a substantial amount of this equipment could be unusable, the Pentagon said.

## Levi Cites Party's Soviet Ties BI to Pursue Probe of U.S. Reds

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (WP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation today said it would pursue a probe of the Soviet ties of the Communist Party, U.S.A., in light of the party's activities in the Soviet Union.

The bureau's most recent public description of Communist party activities says it includes such things as supporting the party's economic position to attack capitalism, influencing workers through the party's propaganda efforts, and recruiting new members.

Levi's decision is expected to have an impact on the party's activities in the Soviet Union, at least, he said. Mr. Levi said the FBI can use its surveillance of the party under separate top-secret Department rules for counter-intelligence activities.

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Investigation, begun in 1950, inquired into the party's role in the Cold War after World War II. For 30 years the party has been the target of the FBI's surveillance.

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about \$2 billion of the \$5 billion worth of military equipment taken by North Vietnam in serviceable shape.

Military officials have said that aircraft, tanks, armored personnel carriers, ships and some other gear likely would be of value only until they needed spare parts, which would not be available from the United States.

Among the items listed were 48,000 military radios, U.S. Army National Guard and Reserve forces are still suffering from a lack of radios.

Other Equipment

The list made public by the Pentagon includes:

A total of 550 M-48 medium tanks and M-41 light tanks, 1,200 M-113 armored personnel carriers, 1,350 howitzers and large-caliber self-propelled guns, 791,000 M-16 rifles, 67,500 other types of rifles and 15,000 machine guns.

Also included are 63,000 light anti-tank weapons, 47,000 M-79 grenade launchers, 15,000 mortars and 90,000 4.2-inch mortars. The inventory also includes 430 UH-1 helicopters, 38 larger



Among things U.S. left in Vietnam: 550 M-48 tanks.

CE-47 Chinook helicopters, 73 F-5 fighter planes, 113 A-1H light bombers, 38 propeller-driven A-1 bombers, 90 transport planes, 212 miscellaneous aircraft, 130,000 tons of ammunition and 42,000 trucks.

Without going into details, the Pentagon list spoke of 940 naval ships and other craft. Most of these were small patrol-type vessels and river warfare craft.

Some of this hardware has been spotted by U.S. reconnaissance satellites as it was being moved into North Vietnam.

The North Vietnamese used some of the A-1 bombers in driving Cambodian Communist troops from several small islands in the Gulf of Thailand shortly after the collapse of anti-Communist forces in South Vietnam and Cambodia, intelligence officials have reported.

However, Mr. Levi ruled that the FBI had failed to provide proof that the foreign groups had controlled the party or had influenced it in a way that would lead the party into violent activities. Accordingly, he decided that there was no justification for continuing surveillance of the party under the Justice Department guidelines on restricting foreign intelligence groups.

Although officials of the Communist party could not be reached for comment, the party consistently has denied that it is controlled by Moscow or has any formal ties to the Soviet Union beyond the bond of a common political ideology.

That contention, the sources said, was contradicted by evidence offered to Mr. Levi's review group by the FBI. Even though the FBI admits that since the 1950s the party has not served as a vehicle for recruiting Soviet

Intelligence agents, the sources said, Mr. Levi ruled that the party's alleged Soviet connections justify its investigation.

The Justice Department's guidelines for probing foreign intelligence activity are believed to say that it includes not just the gathering and transmitting of intelligence but such other covert actions on behalf of a foreign power as the spreading of propaganda and trying to influence government officials through bribery, blackmail and recruitment.

Mr. Ford lost Missouri to Mr. Carter by 71,510 votes; the Democrat won 136,000 black votes in that state.

Mr. Carter won 295,000 black votes in Texas, where his margin of victory was 237,334.

Black support for Mr. Carter in Louisiana totaled 274,000 votes and gave him a 77,183 vote edge.

Only 11,537 votes separated Mr. Carter and Mr. Ford in Mississippi, where 135,000 black voters supported Mr. Carter.

Mr. Carter won Maryland by 86,638 votes; blacks cast 180,000 ballots for him there.

The center describes itself as a nonpartisan group that aids public officials from minority backgrounds.

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## Tory Move Curbs U.K. Delegation To France

LONDON, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—Prime Minister James Callaghan, trying to insure his Labor government's survival in Commons, has been forced to leave behind three Cabinet ministers he had wanted to take with him to Paris for talks tomorrow with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, so critics said today.

The three ministers' votes in Parliament could not be spared after the opposition Conservative party refused today to honor a tradition that lets ministers go abroad without a reduction of the government's effective voting strength.

The tradition involves "pairing," a system under which an opposition party pairs one of its members with the departing minister in an absentee agreement.

The Conservatives decided against pairing with the three ministers for a crucial debate scheduled for tomorrow. For the debate, on proposed nationalization of the aircraft and shipbuilding industries, the Conservatives would agree to pairing for only Mr. Callaghan and one other minister, the sources said.

This means that Mr. Callaghan must leave behind Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, Trade Secretary Edmund Dell and Agriculture Minister John Silkin. The three ministers will join the Paris talks on Friday.

Majority of One Vote

Mr. Callaghan's Labor government has an effective majority of only one in the Commons and thus is subject to strong pressure from Mrs. Margaret Thatcher's Conservative party.

Under normal circumstances, opposition parties agree to as much "pairing" as possible and this allows Cabinet ministers to go abroad on business.

The sources said that the Conservative party's refusal to pair more than Mr. Callaghan and one other minister was made known today after the government had pointed out that both it and the French government regard the summit talks tomorrow as an important beginning for a new and warmer relationship between the two countries.

The French President will have with him a host of senior ministers at the banquet that he will be giving for Mr. Callaghan tomorrow night at Rambouillet, southwest of Paris.

Meanwhile, Labor learned that it may get voting support in Commons from an unexpected source—former Conservative minister Enoch Powell.

Indicating that he might cast his future votes to help the government in its survival struggle in Commons, Mr. Powell said in a draft letter of a speech that he views continued Labor rule as preferable to a Conservative return to power.

He said he prefers Labor's policies on the economy, immigration and the European Economic Community.

Last night, the government got help from other quarters and achieved a 16-vote majority in voting in Commons on Conservative amendments designed to encourage Labor's education bill.

The government won its 16-vote edge because minority parties' delegations, like the 11 Scottish Nationalists, had little interest in the Conservative amendments.

The bill was one of five key measures that Labor wants enacted before Nov. 23, when Commons' new session will start.

## Without Firing a Shot Syrian Units Enter Beirut In Arab Peace Force Role

By James F. Clarity

BEIRUT, Nov. 10 (NYT)—Columns of Syrian tanks and combat troops entered Beirut today without firing a shot, taking up commanding positions surrounding the capital and effectively starting Syria's military occupation of virtually all of Lebanon in an effort to end its 19-month-old civil war.

The Syrian advance, which involved at least 60 heavy Soviet-made tanks, dozens of mobile artillery units and 5,000 soldiers, was made under agreements approved by the major Arab nations.

The Arab leaders, in meetings last month in Saudi Arabia and

Egypt, approved the creation of a multinational Arab peace-keeping force of 30,000 men. But today the force, which is overwhelmingly dominated by the 33,000 Syrian troops already in the country, consisted only of Syrians. No new troops supposedly being sent by other Arab nations were involved and none are expected here soon.

The largely inactive Arab peace-keeping force of 23,000 that has been here since June took no part in today's operations.

Effectively, Syria today began to complete the military occupation of Lebanon it began in June, when it intervened in the civil war with troops and tanks to help rightist Christians

against the leftist Moslems and Palestinians whom Damascus had previously supported.

The Syrian operation, which marked the first time the Lebanese capital has been under foreign military control since 1935, when the U.S. Marines were called in to prevent a feared coup d'état, positioned their forces at a key crossroads in East Beirut near the line separating the warring factions. The advance also placed Syrian tanks, troops and artillery in the northern edge of the city and near the airport on the capital's southern side.

The Syrians apparently to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



WELCOME IN LEBANON—A smiling Christian resident of Kahale greeted advancing Syrian troops, now part of the Arab peace-keeping force taking up positions all over Lebanon, with coffee yesterday. Kahale was one of the strong points in east Beirut that was held by the Christian National Liberals of Camille Chamoun.

## But Rejects Bilateral Israel Talks Sadat Affirms Desire for Peace

By James F. Clarity

CAIRO, Nov. 10 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat said he will sign a peace agreement with Israel, but not through bilateral talks with the Jewish state because the "Arabs will stone me."

The Geneva Middle East peace conference, the Egyptian head of state told a visiting U.S. congressional delegation yesterday, remains the only acceptable forum for resolving the 23-year-old Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mr. Sadat also said he was looking forward to good relations with the administration of President-elect Jimmy Carter.

The 12-member delegation, from the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, is in Cairo as part of a study tour of Middle East and African countries. It is led by Rep. Walter Flowers, D-Ale.

"All I Ask"

"All I ask is that Israel withdraw from the lands she occupied in 1967. Let us sit, sit, in Geneva, and end the state of war for the first time since

23 years in a peace agreement," Mr. Sadat said.

A delegation member asked if he could relay Mr. Sadat's thoughts to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. Mr. Sadat agreed.

"Tell him that we, on the other side, are prepared for peace. But to have a lasting peace, it has to be based on sound foundations . . . it should be based on justice. . . I am prepared to conclude this peace, and let's hope that he too is prepared to accept the same thing," Mr. Sadat said.

But, Mr. Sadat said, any bilateral talks between Egypt and Israel were out. "I am the

only man in the Arab world who can do that, but believe me, the Arabs will stone me," Mr. Sadat said.

"Over the past 23 years there have been four wars . . . hatred, blood and massacres. You cannot now ask me to sit with Rabin with all this in the background," Mr. Sadat said.

Mr. Sadat today swore in the newly formed 52-member Cabinet of Premier Ismail Sidani, Salem.

Following the ceremony, held at the Abdin palace, Mr. Sadat presided over the Cabinet's first meeting to give the ministers guidelines on their future tasks, officials said.

## Blacks Unmoved, Whites Hopeful New Effort at Geneva Talks Draws Conflicting Reactions

GENEVA, Nov. 10 (NYT)—A new effort by Ivor Richard, British chairman of the conference on the future of Rhodesia, to break the deadlock over the date for independence under black majority rule provoked sharply differing reactions from the white delegation, and the four black leaders representing the nationalist cause.

After a series of separate morning meetings with Mr. Richard, who is ambassador to the United Nations, the black leaders emerged saying that there had been no progress and that they remained adamant that independence must come within 12 months of the end of the conference.

However, Pieter van der Byl, foreign minister in the white-controlled government of Prime Minister Ian Smith, said after seeing Mr. Richard in the afternoon that the conference was "looking a bit better."

Mr. van der Byl would not elaborate, but his remark was attributed to the chairman's having apparently suggested a way to outline the processes for reaching independence day without actually setting a precise date by which independence must be proclaimed.

Mr. Richard, who returned last night after a 24-hour visit to London for consultations, told reporters at the end of the day that in his meetings with the delegations some of the ground explor-

ed was "new," while some was "well worn."

The "well worn" was the rehashing of positions on date issue, which a British spokesman later said was "rattled entirely" by the subject of the chairman's private discussions with the delegation leaders.

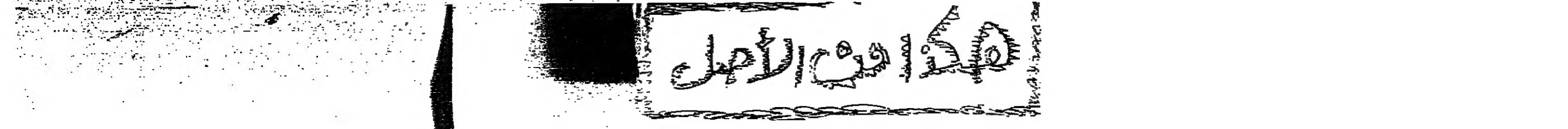
The Rhodesian governmental delegation maintains that 12 months will be required under a projected gradual interim government to complete the constitutional and other processes for the transfer of power. Neither blacks nor whites are ready to accept formally the 15 months suggested by Britain.

It is to get away from this numbers game and on to the more fundamental question of the composition of the interim government that Mr. Richard is seeking a formula on the date issue that both sides can accept.

Mr. Richard said that "some progress" was made today at the two-week old talks although, he said, "it is painfully slow."

Mr. van der Byl is pleased at the attempt to get away from the numbers game. His delegation has maintained that trying to fix a date for independence before knowing how the transfer of power was to be effected is to "put the cart before the horse."

Sources close to Mr. van der Byl say that it is essential to bring a "new dimension" into the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)





## UN Votes Sweeping Censures Of Apartheid, Israelis, West

By Peter Grosse

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 10 (UPI).—The General Assembly yesterday approved a sweeping campaign of pressure against South Africa's policy of racial separation, but significant abstentions may mar its potential impact.

Leading Western powers and Israel were condemned in resolutions as "collaborators," politically, economically and militarily, with the South African government—despite denials by these countries of such a role and despite their warnings that such linkage would only force their abstention from the campaign against racist policies and displace the strong international consensus against those policies.

Included in more concrete detail than in previous years' resolutions were recommendations for economic and financial boycotts of South Africa, a ban on sports competition with South African athletes and a call on the Security Council to enforce an arms embargo, a step that in the past has always been vetoed by Britain, France and the United States.

### 2-Week Debate

Votes on 10 resolutions occurred at the end of two weeks of debate on apartheid, a debate that African delegations have heralded as the centerpiece of this year's General Assembly.

The resolution condemning Israel for maintaining military and economic links with South Africa was the most controversial, producing 20 negative votes and 28 abstentions alongside 91 votes in favor. The United States and other Western governments fear that the Arab countries will attempt to use this Assembly campaign against Israel, much as they did last year's condemnation of Zionism as a form of racism.

The resolution "strongly condemns the continuing and increasing collaboration with Israel with the South African racist regime as a flagrant violation of the resolutions of the United Nations and as an encouragement to the South African racist regime to persist in its criminal policies."

The United States and its traditional allies were joined by a scattering of Third World governments from all continents, including Mexico, Iran, Malawi, Swaziland, Singapore and Fiji, in opposing or abstaining on this resolution.

Israel refused to participate in any of the votes. South Africa has withdrawn from all the work of this Assembly.

One resolution called the South African government "illegitimate," having "no right to represent the people of South Africa."

## Carter Is Asked To Give Mideast Role to Kissinger

From Wire Dispatches

JERUSALEM, Nov. 10.—Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., recommended today that, after taking office as president, Jimmy Carter appoint Henry Kissinger as a special envoy to negotiate peace in the Middle East.

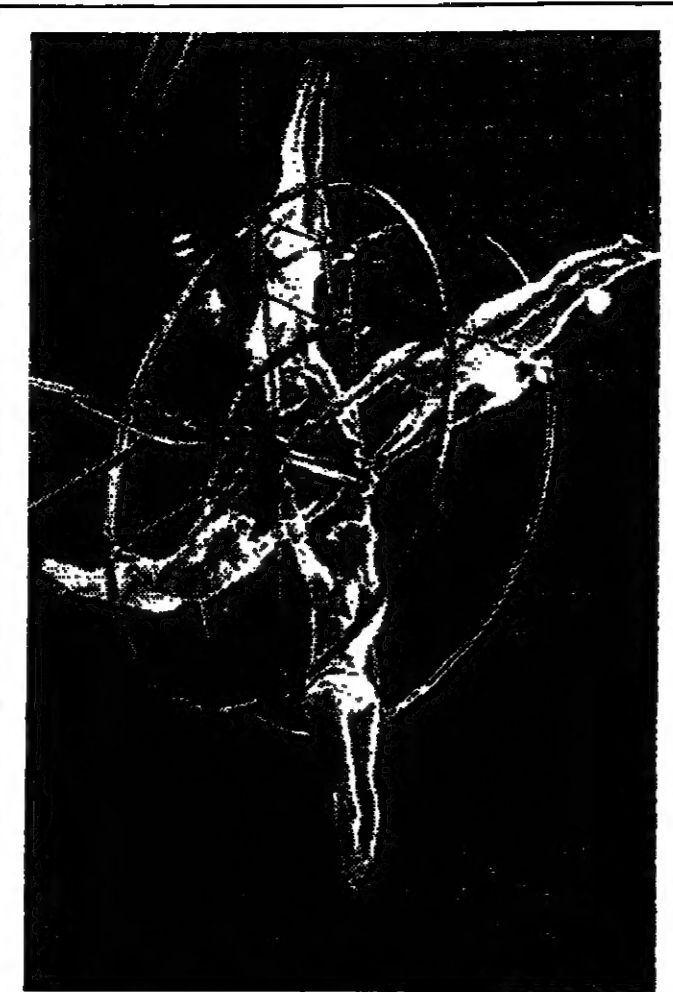
"I don't know anyone in the world who could do a better job than Secretary of State Kissinger," Sen. Ribicoff said at a news conference marking the end of a four-day visit to Israel by 13 senators. He declared that Mr. Kissinger is the only statesman in the world who has the trust of both Arab and Israeli leaders.

Sen. Ribicoff said he was airing the proposal for the first time. Six other senators at the news conference said his idea "has merit."

The 13 senators came here to check on safeguards against possible conversion to military use of two nuclear reactors promised to Israel. A government spokesman said that Israel has been giving them all the information they want despite a ban that keeps them, like other foreigners, from visiting the secret nuclear plant in Dimona.

Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., agreed, saying: "We can get all the information we need without going to Dimona." But Sen. Robert Griffin, R-Mich., said: "I'm disappointed... We will continue to gather information and draw conclusions later on."

The senators leave tomorrow for similar fact-finding visits to Egypt and Iran.



FLYING HIGH—Women acrobats of the Moscow Circus perform on "flying wheel" during show in Paris.

## Syrian Troops Enter Beirut As Part of Arab Peace Force

(Continued from Page 1)

cording to plan, did not move into the heart of the city today to try to separate the armed militia facing each other across the line that divides Beirut into armed camps. The rival sides in Lebanon have killed at least 35,000 persons in a war that involves a struggle for political power, religious hatred and the presence in the country of nearly half a million Palestinians, including thousands of armed guerrillas.

### Highways Control

While the Syrians have not disclosed their plan of operations, they are widely expected to move into the center of the city in the next few days to separate the militias opening each other along the confrontation line. They are also expected to take control of the highways running from Beirut north to Tripoli and south to Sidon, both cities controlled by the leftist Moslem forces.

The opening of the main Beirut-Damascus highway is also expected in the next few days. In addition, Syrian forces were reportedly moving today to take control of areas in the mountains northeast and southeast of the capital that have been involved in the factional war. Another aim of the occupation is the reopening of the airport, which has been closed for five months.

Technically, the Syrian forces, as part of the so-called Arab deterring force, are under direct command of President Elias Sarkis, who was elected in May with strong Syrian support. The forces were supposed to have been

painted vehicles with troops wearing white or green helmets. Today, as Syria's 81st Brigade prepared to move down at dawn from the mountains near the town of Aley, 10 miles east of the capital, the soldiers and their equipment were the usual mottled brown camouflage color.

With the first light coming up from the mountains behind them, the brigade began to move. First, an armored car with a company of infantrymen on foot carrying machine guns and grenade launchers moved about a mile west to the town of Kahale, a rightist-Christian stronghold during the war. The Syrians found only a dozen rightist militiamen hurriedly packing their equipment to leave. With Kahale clear, the Soviet-made T-62 tanks, with their helmeted machine-gunners gripping their weapons, began grinding down the slope toward the capital.

While the Syrians were dismantling barriers and taking up positions on the edge of the city, violence flared briefly in the heart of the capital. Shelling from the rightist side of the city killed at least three persons, including the crew of an ambulance, on Hamra Street, once this city's most fashionable area, now a grubby open marketplace.

## 50 From Vietnam Reach Australia After 2-Month Sail

DARWIN, Australia, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—A group of 50 Vietnamese refugees has arrived in Australia on a 35-foot fishing boat which they sailed for two months over 2,000 miles to escape Communist rule. The boat was equipped with a small diesel motor.

The 18 men, 13 women and 19 children have been granted temporary entry visas. En route here, the group made four stops—in Singapore, Jakarta, Bali and Western Timor.

The only English-speaking member of the group, Vu Ba Van, told newsmen that before their departure late in September from Vung Tau, Vietnam, "We kept the trip secret. We had to. If anyone had told the Communist security forces that we were leaving, it would have been the end of our lives."

Mr. Van, 28, said that among the features of life in South Vietnam since the Communist takeover 18 months ago are tight restrictions on hiring practices, a rise in unemployment, high inflation and low wages.

Exodus Via Thailand  
BANGKOK, Nov. 10 (AP).—A total of 33,489 Indochinese refugees have left Thailand to settle in 17 different nations since the fall of Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos, a representative of the UN High Commission for Refugees said today.

Coup Leader Named Burundi President  
BUJUMBURA, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—Lt. Col. Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, who seized control of Burundi in a bloodless coup 10 days ago, has been appointed President of the country.

The move was announced last night in a communiqué issued by the 30-member Supreme Revolutionary Council.

176th SALT Meeting  
GENEVA, Nov. 10 (UPI).—U.S. and Soviet negotiators at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks today held a 45-minute meeting, the 176th of the second and current round of the talks which began Nov. 21, 1972.

## As Greece, Spain, Portugal Seek Entry EEC Officials Fear Expansion May Slow Unity

By William Drozdiak

BRUSSELS, Nov. 10 (UPI).—The prospect of incorporating Greece, Spain and Portugal into the European Economic Community by the early 1980s has provoked concern here about the political and economic limits of the Common Market and its long-sputtering crusade for European unity.

Most EEC officials want to anchor the three fragile democracies to the Common Market, but an increasing number wonder how the community can absorb poor southern European countries when only one member, West Germany, displays solid signs of an economic upturn. Others, notably Britain and Italy, linger in the doldrums.

Greece plans to become the EEC's 10th member in 1981. Portugal is expected to submit a request for membership late next month after a tour of European capitals by Premier Mario Soares, and Spain will probably follow suit after parliamentary elections next year.

"We can't really turn them down if they fulfill the conditions of democracy," a high official in the Common Market Commission said. "But with 13 countries instead of nine, what happens to further European integration? All bets for economic and monetary union will certainly be off."

### Other Problems

Other Commission officials say that any dreams of early European unity have already been shattered by the 1973 accession of Britain, Ireland and Denmark, as well as the undermining of European prosperity by the energy crisis and world recession.

Some feel that the "cold shower" of Greece, Portugal and Spain joining the community as a bloc would prod reform of the Common Market's decision-making machinery. At present, any EEC decision requires unanimous approval by all nine governments.

The Greek government has firmly rejected a merger of its candidacy with those of the Iberian countries and has accelerated membership talks to avoid being forced into group negotiations.

Top market officials admit, however, that they "cannot exclude the possibility" of bloc entry, particularly since the three countries suffer similar economic woes deriving from poor farm productivity and immature industries.

"We have to be careful," an official said. "We already know that we can't offer Greece something we would refuse to give Portugal or Spain."

### Financial Strains

Looking past the tortuous negotiations, some Commission officials fear that the financial strains of expansion could stretch the community beyond the breaking point.

"Nobody has figured out how much enlargement will actually cost," another market official said. "Member governments have thought mainly about political considerations."

Ostensibly, the motive for the intensive membership campaign waged by Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis is to link Greece irrevocably to Western Europe, thus solidifying its nascent democracy and reducing chances of another coup d'état like the one that produced the 1967-74 colonels' dictatorship.

Rough Commission estimates indicate that Greece should gain up to \$300 million a year from various subsidies granted by the Common Market's social, regional and farm funds. Spain and Portugal would also profit from community assistance, meaning a heavier aid burden for such wealthy countries as West Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark. The new outlays would also reduce the amount of EEC funds available to aid Britain and Italy.

Many analysts believe that a 13-nation Common Market would face a dilemma—whether to engage in massive capital transfers from rich to poor community countries, diluting the wealth of the Common Market but providing

ing greater economic balance, or to continue pursuing largely national economy policies that would probably widen the chasm separating the Benelux countries, West Germany and Denmark from Britain, Ireland and the Mediterranean members.

### Serious Negotiations

Casting aside the cautious stance of the Commission, which favors putting off further expansion until the Common Market

recovers economic equilibrium, EEC foreign ministers overruled a Commission proposal last February to delay Greece's bid for membership. Negotiations began in earnest in September.

Last year, EEC heads of state approved the granting of about \$500 million in financial aid to Portugal to help its troubled transition to democracy. Mr. Soares, whose Socialist party received crucial support from West European Social Democrats to

slave off the challenge of Portuguese Communists, is expected to be greeted warmly when he visits Common Market capitals this winter.

EEC governments have agreed a wait-and-see attitude toward Spain and its struggling mold democratic institutions. It appears probable that free elections for a new parliament next year, requested for membership, will be accepted.

## Police Directed to Insure Order

## Spain Said Set to Curb Strike Tomorrow

MADRID, Nov. 10 (UPI).—Government sources warned today that police will act with "utmost energy and firmness" to maintain public order during a one-day, nationwide general strike called for Friday. They said police have been ordered to arrest all strike pickets.

The strike is part of a "day of struggle" proclaimed by Communist and Socialist labor groups to press for a monthly raise of 6,000 pesetas (\$85) for all Spanish workers and the scrapping of an economic austerity program announced by the government last month.

The warning followed a meeting yesterday of the Public Order Council, a coordinating body consisting of Interior Minister Rodolfo Martín Villa and the commanders of the various police forces.

The "day of struggle" is backed by the Platform of Democratic Organizations, an alliance grouping most of Spain's left-center political parties, labor and regional groups. Friday's program is opposed by Christian Democrats, liberals and other moderate parties.

Government sources said they expect the strike to be only partly effective. Some labor groups in the auton-

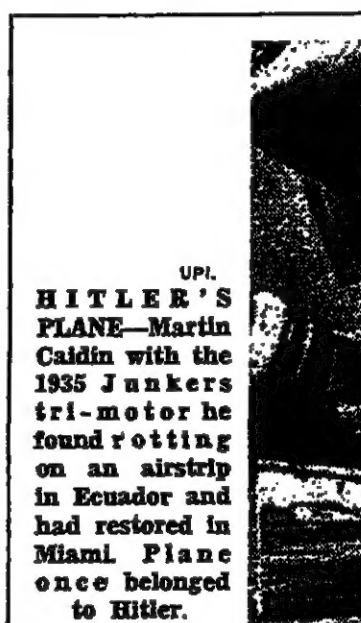
omy-minded Basque and Catalan regions have said that they will not join the walkout because it was called by labor leaders in Madrid who did not consult regional organizations.

Police last night fired rubber bullets to scatter hundreds of demonstrators in the town of Reocina in the northern Asturias Province, injuring an unknown number. They arrested several persons.

The demonstrators were marching to a pit where 214 coal miners have been staging a sit-in at the bottom of a 600-foot-deep shaft to press demands for a pay hike and the nationalization of the mining company. In Madrid, meanwhile, the rightist, 500,000-member Confederation of Civil War Veterans asked the government to authorize a memorial rally in the Plaza de Oriente on Nov. 20, the first anniversary of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's death. Government sources said the rally might be allowed. The official memorial service will be at Franco's tomb, outside Madrid.

### World Group's Backing

BRUSSELS, Nov. 10 (AP).—The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions today announced its support of Spanish labor's general strike call.



HITLER'S PLANE—Martin Caldin with the 1935 Junkers tri-motor he found rotting on an airstrip in Ecuador and had restored in Miami. Plane once belonged to Hitler.

## Opening in Paris Tomorrow

## Little Progress Expected in U.S.-Hanoi Talks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP).—The United States and Vietnam are opening talks on the prospects for friendly relations, but U.S. officials say that substantive progress is doubtful.

The talks will begin Friday at an undisclosed site in Paris. The U.S. delegation will be headed by the deputy chief of mission of the U.S. Embassy in France, Samuel Gammom. Tran Huan, the second-ranking official of the Vietnamese Embassy, will head the Hanoi delegation.

"We're going to be hard-nosed but not belligerent," a U.S. official said yesterday. "It's not going to be a friendly meeting."

The talks will be the first between the two countries since the Vietnam peace agreement was signed in 1973.

The procedure will include the reading by each side of a prepared statement with no spontaneous exchanges.

The United States wants an accounting of the 800 U.S. servicemen still listed as missing in action in the Vietnam war and has made this a precondition for progress toward normalized relations.

### Peaceful Role

U.S. interests go beyond seeking an accounting of missing men. Officials believe that the possibility for a peaceful Vietnamese role in Southeast Asia will increase if Hanoi has a stake in friendly relations with the West through diplomatic trade and economic ties.

It is understood that the State Department will keep representatives of President-elect Jimmy Carter apprised of developments in Paris. Officials say that any major decisions on relations with Vietnam must await the installation of the Carter administration in January.

They say that Hanoi is likely to assume a similar strategy. On the same day the Paris talks open, the United Nations will take up the Vietnamese application for admission, according to Vietnamese officials, who expect a vote to be taken in the Security Council Monday.

Application Veto  
President Ford and Mr. Carter agree that the United States should veto the Vietnamese application in the absence of an accounting for missing U.S. servicemen.

Officials say that they do not expect any developments in the Paris talks Friday that would preclude a U.S. veto in the Security Council next week.

Vietnam's chief interest in opening talks with the United States is obtaining war recon-

struction aid, which Washington promised in the 1973 peace agreement. But the Ford administration retreated from that plan after Hanoi's invasion and conquest of South Vietnam months ago.

The two countries have been exchanging notes on the possibility of opening talks since then and have been haggling over date for the last month.

## New Effort at Geneva Talks

(Continued from Page 1)  
discussion. "You cannot keep banging away at a door one of them commented."

Breakaway Celebration  
SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—White Rhodesians tonight celebrated the 11th anniversary of their breakaway independence from Britain, mourning the loss of their political future harassed by a bloody guerrilla war.

Security force headquarters announced that in the 24-hour period before the celebrations, guerrillas had suffered some of their heaviest casualties in recent months with 24 dead. A white soldier was also killed.

The celebrations, at which Smith traditionally rings a commemorative bell, were being held for perhaps the last time.

## U.S. Captures Chess Olympics

HAIFA, Israel, Nov. 10 (AP).—The United States won the national Chess Olympics today after the Netherlands failed to win a crucial match against Israel in the final round.

Frans Kuypers of the Netherlands and Ilka Sørensen of Finland played to a draw in a game that lasted 110 moves and 18 hours. Mr. Kuypers failed to find a way to make a crucial pawn move without weakening his position. The draw gave the Netherlands 35.5 points, a half-point behind the Americans.

England won the bronze medal with 35.5 points, followed by Argentina with 33.

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## Even Foes Saying His Mark Indelible

## Can State Dept. Forget Kissinger?

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (NYT). Henry Kissinger's departure as secretary of state next Jan. 20 already begun evoking nostalgia at the State Department, as he has ruled for the last 10 years like a stern but astute schoolmaster.

You wonder who will replace him and you wonder if the place ever be the same again, senior assistant said the other day.

Kissinger was not loved by 12,000 in the department and many of them were not in love with the bureaucracy either. But with little more than two weeks to go in office, even his fiercest critics are saying that with him for the dramatic, his handling of the "dramatic" and his ability to appoint a successor to his job. He left a mark on the State Department that will never be erased, many Kissinger's victory has already caused a problem for virtually every foreign embassy here. Whether it liked the Ford administration's policy toward the government or not, at least each embassy knew what it was and had grown accustomed to it.

**Carter Policy**  
Now, the ambassadors and senior diplomats have come under pressure from their governments to report whether Mr. Carter will alter U.S. foreign policy toward them and their regions.

Several ambassadors have discreetly asked for appointments with Mr. Carter but, so far, he has refused to meet with any foreign representatives. An ambassador, pressed by his government for a clarification of Mr. Carter's policies, flew last week to Athens, Greece, to consult with Dean Rusk, the former secretary of state, who has been a personal adviser to Mr. Carter on foreign affairs. Mr. Rusk was able to say that he did not expect

any dramatic changes in foreign policy once Mr. Carter took office.

Mr. Rusk, who served for eight years as secretary, has declared firmly that he would not return to Washington.

Mr. Kissinger, who appears to enjoy teasing his aides and reporters about his future, has so far kept his plans to himself. Everyone expects him to sign a fat book contract and begin writing his own history of the foreign policy of the Nixon-Ford years.

Last week, however, Mr. Kissinger was his usual bantling self when he ran into reporters. Coming out of a party at the Soviet Embassy marking the 50th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, he said, "I'm being considered for chief of protocol."

## Early Name

One of the early names on everyone's speculative list for the job of secretary of state was George Ball, who was under secretary for Mr. Rusk for several years and who has been one of the leading critics of this administration's foreign policy.

But Mr. Ball's name was dropped from consideration because his views on a Middle East settlement ran afoul of U.S. Jewish leaders who say that they told Mr. Carter's advisers last summer of their opposition to him. It is, of course, possible that Mr. Carter will personally revive Mr. Ball's name, but this is doubtful.

In the next few weeks, messages will go out to all the 120-odd U.S. ambassadors around the world reminding them that they will be expected to submit their resignations to Mr. Carter so that he can, if he wishes, replace them with his own men. Likewise, the presidential appointments in the department, who include all the assistant secretaries in charge of regional bureaus, must offer to resign also.

The ambassadors are predominantly career officers, with about 50 per cent political. Two of the political have already asked for their resignations to be accepted immediately by Mr. Ford: Richard Helms, the former director of Central Intelligence, now ambassador to Iran, and William Saxon, the former attorney general and Ohio senator, now ambassador to India.

The sad test of Mr. Carter's approach to foreign affairs in the view of many Foreign Service officers will be if he keeps to his campaign pledge to appoint professionals to key posts. It has been suggested that the term "professional" in Mr. Carter's interpretation may be more inclusive than that usually meant in Washington.

Usually, a professional appointee means someone currently in the Foreign Service, but Mr. Carter might widen it to include academics and businessmen and former officers who have competence in the field.



Secretary Kissinger during appearance at House panel

## Ford Advisory Group Urges Pay Raise for Federal Aides

By Warren Brown

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (WP).

The chairman of the President's Advisory Committee on Federal Pay called yesterday for an immediate 50-per-cent increase in salaries paid to career federal executives who now receive a maximum of \$38,000 yearly.

Jerome Rosow, the committee chairman, also said that the present \$63,000 annual salary for Cabinet members should be raised to \$100,000 a year and that the President's \$200,000 annual salary should be increased by an "adequate" amount.

Mr. Rosow made his recommendations to the Commission on Executive, Judicial and Legislative Pay, which meets every four years to recommend to the President salary changes for top government officials. The commission is holding two days of public hearings on executive salaries.

Mr. Rosow was one of 13 persons to testify yesterday before the commission. He said that the pay changes he recommended were needed to halt the flow of top government officials to private industry.

**Effect on Quality**  
Management officials in the executive, legislative and judicial branches are leaving because they have had only one 5-per-cent pay raise since 1969, Mr. Rosow said. As a result, pay scales for ranking government officials have fallen so far behind those for their counterparts in private business that "direct financial comparisons are becoming meaningless," Mr. Rosow said.

"Any comparison with private-sector executives dwarfs federal

executive pay," said Mr. Rosow.

"This unfavorable comparison must have an effect upon the quality, service and motivation of federal political appointees which is adverse to the needs of the nation," he said.

Mr. Rosow made the point that fringe benefits for career jobs in government—federal motor pools and other privileges, especially in overseas posts—cannot be directly compared with those in the private sector—stock options and bonuses, for instance. He said that for this reason he limited his comparison to annual salaries.

The 13 other witnesses—while not making specific suggestions—agreed that executive salaries must be raised in order to attract top talent to government service.

"I would not have any difficulty getting presidential appointees," said Robert Hampton, chairman of the Civil Service Commission. "But, with the present salary levels, I would have problems getting the right presidential appointee," he told the nine-member panel.

Mr. Hampton said that the belief that talented and experienced persons are willing to give up lucrative private jobs to enter lower-paying government service because of "psychic rewards" is "a lot of bunk."

He said that the reality is that the government "has been gutted of its top career managers in the last three or four years to the degree that we have been looking at [for recruitment] much younger people who are capable, but who do not have the type of experience that is essential for these jobs."

The affected jobs are those ranging from GS-15, or middle management, to GS-18, the top rung of the federal career ladder, Mr. Hampton said. Also affected is a category of mostly low-level presidential appointees, he said.

**Seoul Trial Date**

SEOUL, Nov. 10 (AP).—The Seoul appellate court said last weekend that it will start a trial of 18 prominent dissidents on Saturday.

## Some Recounts Not Covered by Law

## The Electoral College: A New Flaw Cited

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (NYT).—If national elections get any closer than the one held last week, the country may face an interregnum of political confusion and uncertainty because more than half the states have no specific machinery for recounting a presidential vote.

A study by the Library of Congress has found that only 16 states have laws that provide for recounting the vote cast for presidential electors, as opposed to candidates for federal, state or local office.

Under federal law, the result of a presidential election's recount in a state "shall be conclusive and shall govern in the counting of the electoral votes as provided in the Constitution," but only if that state has provided a system for such a recount and conducted it promptly after the election.

As a result, a recount in a state with no law covering the presidential election would not be binding, and an attempt to cast that state's vote for the winner of the recount or for his opponent would be subject to court challenge and inevitable delay.

## Legal Tangle

If recounts of this kind took place in one or more states with large electoral votes, the identity of the next president could remain unknown for weeks or months while the courts attempted to resolve the legal tangle.

This is only one of the problems posed by retention of the imprecise Electoral College system as a basis for deciding presidential elections. Among others are:

- The possibility that a presidential candidate, while receiving fewer votes than a rival, would be elected because he carried by narrow margins some states having large electoral votes and thus frustrated the apparent will of the electorate.

This has happened three times in history, most recently in 1888. It could have happened this year with a shift of fewer than 10,000 votes in two states, giving President Ford the victory despite the fact that he would still have run more than 1.5 million votes behind Jimmy Carter.

- The fact that the electors of any state, once chosen by the

voters, are under no legal obligation to cast their votes for the candidate under whose banner they ran. In 1972, one Republican elector voted for the Libertarian candidate and in 1968 one voted for the American party nominee.

In the wake of the close 1968 election, a campaign to abolish the Electoral College, thus solving all these problems, was pressed in Congress. A proposed constitutional amendment carried the House easily but stalled in the Senate. Its chief sponsor, Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., has promised to renew the effort. In the next Congress.

The 16 states with laws establishing machinery to recount the popular vote for presidential electors are: Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Four states—Alabama, Louisiana, Vermont and West Virginia—have recount laws that are specified as being inapplicable to the contest for presidential electors.

The 30 other states have general recount statutes that do not mention electors and thus would be of doubtful effectiveness in providing the "conclusive" result called for by the federal law.

## Federal Deadline

Another problem involves the fact that most state recount laws do not conform to the federal requirement that the final outcome of the election must be determined six days before the electors

officially meet. That meeting is scheduled by law for the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December, this year Dec. 13.

The Iowa statute conforms precisely. The Connecticut and Tennessee laws require action by the end of November, which would always come within the federal schedule. Three other states—Texas, Delaware and Kansas—allow state recount decisions too late to conform to the federal law.

In the 1960 presidential election, a court-ordered recount in Hawaii shifted the state's three electoral votes from Richard Nixon to John Kennedy, well after the electors had met, but the move attracted little attention or controversy because it did not affect the outcome of the election.

## 'Legion Disease' Puts Hotel Out of Business

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10 (UPI).—The famed Bellevue-Stratford Hotel said today that it will go out of business a week from tomorrow because of bad publicity associated with the mysterious "Legionnaires' disease," which killed 29 visitors last summer.

William Chadwick, vice-president and managing director of the 72-year-old hotel, said at a news conference "The continuing public reports linking the hotel to reports of the illness have been ruinous to its business."

## ged Investigation

## Laird Says He Warned in '70 of S. Korean Lobby in U.S.

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (NYT).—The Secretary of Defense said yesterday that he warned the State Department in 1970 to be careful of a South Korean lobby and suggested to the department the Justice Department should be asked to investigate legality of the operation.

Laird also asserted that a "ranging Korean lobby" had openly tried to undermine a decision by the Nixon administration to withdraw 20,000 U.S. soldiers then stationed in Korea.

In a telephone interview here, he said that he had warned the Koreans that their lobby acting improperly and was advising a U.S. plan to spend billions to modernize South Korean forces.

Laird's comments were the first in a series of U.S. political acknowledgments of the existence of the covert Korean lobby, which has been active in the U.S. since the Korean War. Other officials have commented on the lobby without allowing at



Melvin Laird

the issue of decision.

Laird also confirmed reports that the lobbying effort in 1970, in an attempt to get the decision to withdraw troops, and that its primary objective was to influence congressional policy.

A senior counselor for national and international affairs in Reader's Digest Associates Inc. said that the lobby covered a broad range. He agreed that it included the activities of Park Sun, a Korean businessman

Mr. Hauns' relationship with Mr. Park is being investigated by the Justice Department.

Mr. Hauns said that he realized that his business relationship with Mr. Park "raised the specter" of conflict of interest because the import-export concern dealt in federally subsidized rice, among other commodities.

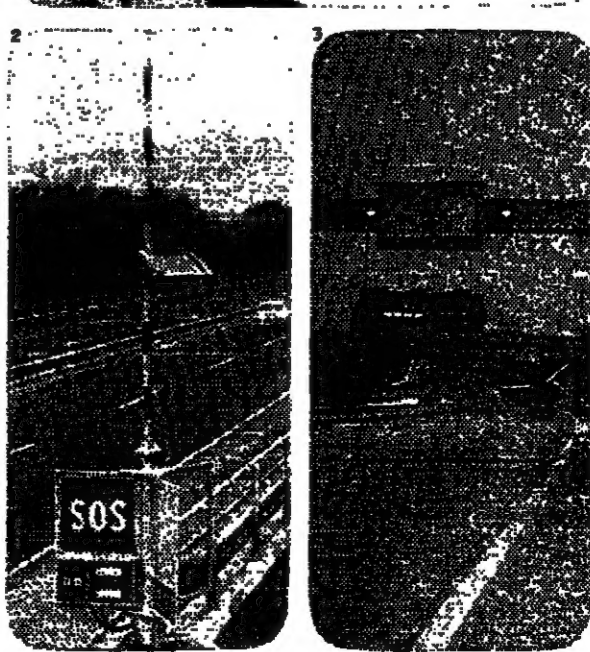
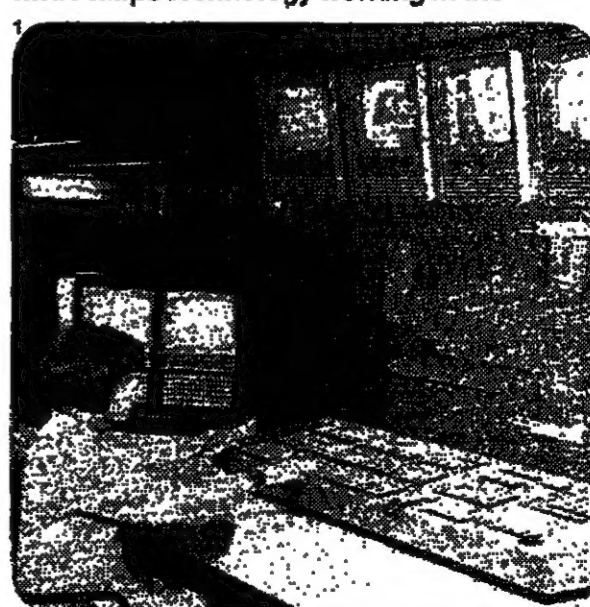
## Seeing to your safety

Passengers boarding flights at busy airports may wonder why their carry-on baggage is no longer opened and searched for contraband. The reason is probably because a Philips Dynafuor IV inspection system is being used to improve airport security control. Developed from Philips long association with X-ray and television technology, Dynafuor IV is a high-definition X-ray

fluoroscope that projects an image of the entire baggage contents for examination on a TV monitor. It is extremely efficient; a trained operator can thoroughly inspect up to 1200 bags per hour on a continuously moving conveyor belt, and there is absolutely no danger of radiation to either baggage/content or personnel. In fact, leakage radiation is less

than the earth's background radiation level. Dynafuor IV is one of a number of X-ray inspection systems developed by Philips for security control at airports, postal depots—any place, in fact, where an innocent looking package may well conceal a danger to public safety. Whether on land, sea, or in the air, you will find Philips technology working in the

interest of public safety. Baggage and parcel inspection is one example. Here are some others.



**1 Security for Metro passengers.** The new Paris Metro stations of Etoile and Défense are equipped with extensive closed-circuit television networks to maintain optimum train and passenger flow. Platforms, escalators, turnstiles, in fact, all strategic positions are under constant TV surveillance from a central control room at each station. The controller can check that all train doors are closed before signalling departure, direct passengers to non-congested escalators and perform routine surveillance. Passenger announcements can be made via a built-in Public Address system and an H.F. telephone system provides contact with train drivers. The majority of the installations were supplied by Philips.

**2 Telephone pillars of Philips roadside communication system** are becoming a familiar sight along highways the world over. Positioned at strategic intervals along the roadside, they enable emergency calls for assistance to be acted on immediately. The system is 2-way, so caller and operator can converse freely, and automatic indication of the caller's location enables the operator to direct the appropriate rescue service to the precise point of emergency. The flexibility of Philips roadside communication system enables networks to be designed to suit virtually every traffic-density condition.

**3 Safety under the Elbe.** Peak-period traffic routing in the new Elbe Tunnel at Hamburg is performed by lines of light embedded in the road surface. The number of lanes in either direction can be changed to suit traffic conditions, the light lines serving to direct incoming traffic and to indicate lane boundaries. Glare is avoided by regulating the light intensity to suit day or night driving conditions. The Elbe Tunnel light guidance installation is the first of its type in Europe and, together with the associated high-mast and catenary lighting installations, was supplied by Philips.

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## Facetious Fund-Raising to Fight Cancer

## Pauling Offers Malignant Mice for \$138

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (WP).—It won't appeal to just anyone, and in fact the idea is slightly frivolous, but for a mere \$138 you can buy a cancerous mouse—Dr. Linus Pauling, no less.

Dr. Pauling hit on this ingenious, if somewhat chilling, gimmick in pursuit of funds for his Institute of Science and Medicine in Menlo Park, Calif. His brainstorm was transformed into an advertisement in the Wall Street Journal that begins with this eye-catching headline: "For sale—One thousand mice with malignant cancer—\$138 each."

If the offer is not exactly serious, the intent is. The two-time Nobel Prize-winner has been trying for years to get funding for his research into the possibility that vitamin C can be used to fight cancer.



Linus Pauling

The government, which does cut some \$600 million annually in the war on cancer, takes a dim view of this theory and regularly rejects his grant applications at the National Cancer Institute.

To make ends meet, Dr. Pauling

has embarked on a private fund-raising campaign and hit on the idea of selling, mostly facetiously, the malignant mice he uses in experiments at the National Cancer Institute.

According to Richard Hicks, the

institute's executive vice-president, it costs about \$138 to buy and care for a mouse and to induce malignancy by exposing it to ultraviolet rays.

Mr. Hicks hastens to add that no donor has actually requested the proffered prize and that the institute does not really expect to be mailing out the mice. But if it helps raise money, he assures us, the promise of the ad will be kept.

"Every year, we ask them [the National Cancer Institute] for some support and every year we're turned down," Mr. Hicks said. "We think that some of this money should go for the research on methods other than the traditional ones like chemotherapy and radiation."

"Dr. Pauling feels that with the proper amount of nutrients to treat cancer, the deaths from cancer in this country could be reduced from 20 per cent of all deaths to 2 per cent."

## Research Project

As promising evidence, he points to a recent research project which, he says, suggests that vitamin C—or ascorbic acid—extends the life of patients afflicted with cases of terminal cancer.

The testing was done in Scotland on 1,100 patients. Those who received 10 grams of ascorbic acid lived 4.2 times as long as those who were not given any.

"Those who were given it," Mr. Hicks said, "not only increased their longevity but their appetites returned and they experienced enhanced feelings of well-being."

At the Menlo Park institute, he added, Dr. Pauling and his associates also are discovering that quantities of vitamin C and other nutrients are helpful to mice afflicted with skin cancer.

Why won't the government grant-dispensers lend assistance?

"My guess," Mr. Hicks says, "is that they are used to doing only the traditional things, that they feel safest doing things in a traditional way, and don't want to try anything else."

"But in 10 to 15 years, I'd bet that if a doctor doesn't give cancer patients vitamin C or some other nutrients he'll be accused of malpractice."

At the National Cancer Institute, a spokesman said that scientists there generally are skeptical of the nutrient theory. "We've investigated it a little bit ourselves and we can't show anything with it," he said.

An official at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare who is partly sympathetic to Dr. Pauling's theory said that the institute's reluctance to support Dr. Pauling is based on a deeply imbedded resistance to vitamin research generally.



Emperor Hirohito reading a message at a celebration given by the government to mark the 50th year of his reign. At left, Crown Prince Akihito, at right, Empress Nagako.



Riot police trying to haul away a downed leftist student in Tokyo yesterday during protest against the government celebration of the Emperor's 50th year on the throne.

## But Some Japanese Protest

## Hirohito Is Feted on 50-Year Reign

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO, Nov. 10 (NYT).—Some Japanese today celebrated the 50th anniversary of Emperor Hirohito's reign.

Others did not. Some even protested.

And the feelings behind those attitudes mark some deep changes in this affluent land: a half-century after a young man was allowed to grow his first moustache, was permitted to marry and then ascended the throne of his father on Dec. 25, 1926.

The date of his formal coronation in 1928.

It has been the longest reign of any Japanese emperor in recorded history. During it, Japan became the preeminent military power in Asia, launched World War II in the Pacific, became the only nation to experience atomic bombing, suffered military defeat and occupation, rebuilt the country and established a powerful economy.

## Joys, Sorrows

The Emperor said today in a rare reflective moment in public that "as I look back over the past 50 years, I recall many joys and sorrows. Above all things, I am deeply impressed that the people, after having overcome national crises and ordeals, have become what we are today."

"However," the Emperor, 75, added, "when I think of the many victims and their families of the last war and as I still see the scars of that conflict, my heart is filled with great sorrow."

Then, in an unusual warning, the Emperor said, "I believe that we should not be blinded by the prosperity of the moment. The world changes second by second, and our country will have to deal with many problems in the future." He did not elaborate.

He spoke, standing, before about 7,500 government officials, diplomats and other guests, also standing, at a modest government-sponsored anniversary celebration in the Japan Martial Arts Hall, an auditorium near his palace.

## Three 'Bambas'

At the hour-long ceremony, a series of dignitaries praised and congratulated the Emperor, an orchestra played, a children's chorus sang and Premier Takeo Miki, who is approaching his second anniversary in office, led the throng in three loud "Bam-

zais!" or "Long live the Emperor."

The government and many schools then closed for a half-day holiday to mark the anniversary of the Emperor, who under the postwar Constitution has no governmental powers and is only the "symbol" of the Japanese state.

But outside the hall stood another kind of symbol. Ten thousand of riot policemen with helmets, sticks and shields stood guard against violence by leftist protesters protesting the ceremony and the institution of the Emperor.

Another 20,000 armed policemen were on duty throughout the nation.

More than 6,000 protesters gathered at rallies throughout the capital. At least 12 were arrested in brief scuffles, but several long parades were held without major incident.

Communists, Diet (parliament) members and many Socialists boycotted the celebrations. They held the Emperor responsible for Japan's participation in World War II.

Few of Japan's 124 emperors, whose lineage runs back into prehistory, have held the real reins of power. Most Japanese now believe that prewar militarists

Political Violence Claims 19 New Dead in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 10 (UPI).—The army announced today that security forces killed 12 leftist guerrilla suspects, all but two of them in raids following the bombing of a provincial police headquarters.

A fireman was killed and 10 police officers injured yesterday night when two explosions rocked the provincial police headquarters in La Plata, 35 miles southeast of the national capital. One of the injured was the assistant police chief of Buenos Aires Province, who was reported in critical condition.

The army announced 16 guerrilla suspects including five women were killed in three separate actions today in the Buenos Aires and La Plata areas. It also said two suspects were killed in a raid near La Plata yesterday.

The latest incidents brought Argentina's death toll in political violence to 1,120 for the year.

elevated Emperor Hirohito to a "human deity" to further their own political ends.

A generation of Japanese remembers the Emperor's photograph in a special case at school and how, during a fire, saving the photograph was more important than even saving the Emperor's property.

Japanese Is Spoken

It was not until the war's end, when Japan's sovereign broadcast the surrender statement that Mr. Fujimura discovered the Emperor spoke Japanese. No average citizen had heard him speak before.

"That generation remembers how Tokyo streetcar conductors announced the approach of the palace front gates and how every rider rose, faced the palace and bowed deeply."

It is those Japanese, educated before the war, who hold the Emperor and his wife, Empress Nagako, in the highest respect and affection.

"When I hear him speak," said Reiko Tazaki, 23, a Tokyo secretary, "he sounds a little dumb or like a robot. Also, I am worried about his age." But the Emperor's health appears good.

No Access

His isolation by the Imperial Household Agency also causes concern. "We Japanese have no access to him yet," said Yasuko Ikeda, a 20-year-old student, "even though he actually talked to the townspeople of Williamsburg [Va.] on his U.S. visit last year."

Still, there are few here who would abolish the institution of the Emperor, who is seen as a kind of national father figure in a country where fathers are highly respected.

"The Emperor system," Miss Ikeda said, "has been the ground on which all Japanese have lived."

Air Travel Group Has Price Plan

SINGAPORE, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—The International Air Transport Association (IATA) has drawn up a contingency plan to increase air fares if oil prices rise again next month, secretary-general Knut Hammarskjöld said today.

He told a news conference at the end of the three-day IATA annual conference here that members hoped that the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries would not make the expected increase at next month's OPEC meeting.

But if the increase did occur "Measures have been taken in order to be able to take immediate action," Mr. Hammarskjöld said.

Conference sources said that a 10-per-cent increase in aviation fuel following an oil price rise could lead to an increase in air fares of about 2.5 per cent.

## \$100-Million Search for Life

## 6 Viking Scientists Disagree Over Their Findings on Mars

By Thomas O'Loak

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (WP).—The \$100 million the United States spent on instruments to search for life on Mars has produced nothing but disagreement over whether the instruments found what they were looking for.

That was as clear as a pink Martian sky after a two-hour press conference yesterday in which six scientists discussed what their findings mean to them.

Four said they did not know if life exists on Mars. One said flatly that the Vikings had not found life. The sixth said he felt they had discovered primitive microbes living in the soils of Mars.

One of the few things the scientists agreed on was that they have found no remains of death on Mars. None of the six questioned the finding that there is nothing in the two soils (Chryse and Utopia) where the Vikings dug to suggest the fossils that would confirm the existence of life on Mars.

Power of Instrument

"Our instrument could have detected dead organisms anywhere from 100 to 1,000 times fewer in number than there are in poor earth soils, like the soils of Antarctica," said Dr. Klaus Biemann, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who designed the instrument that looked for dead organic matter on Mars. "We did not find any organic matter. That doesn't seem to be a mechanism that accumulates organics on Mars."

Dr. Biemann, who has said it is hard to have life without death, concluded that the Vikings failed to find life on Mars. He noted that they had searched for life and death only in two small places on Mars, which does not "exclude the presence of living things elsewhere on Mars."

But he emphasized that almost all earth soils are rich with the fossils of dead organisms. The two Mars soils are not.

Dr. Biemann thinks three other instruments found an exotic chemistry in the soil that is alien to the earth, catalyzed by some unidentified super-oxidant in the minerals of Mars and activated by the sun's searing ultraviolet light that penetrates the thin Martian atmosphere all the way to the surface.

"But even if I think we can explain this in terms of chemistry, we must still reproduce these actions in our laboratories," Dr. Biemann cautioned. "And even if we do that, we can only come to the conclusion that from these two places where we landed on Mars the data we have can be explained by inorganic chemistry."

Hard Shells

Cornell University's Dr. Carl Sagan disagreed with Dr. Biemann, saying that he thought that what was found could not be explained by an exotic chemistry. Dr. Sagan suggested that the Vikings had discovered primitive life forms that spend their lives behind hard shells to protect them from the killing rays of ultraviolet light.

Dr. Sagan conceded he had no proof for the microbes, but he said that Dr. Biemann had presented no proof that they do not exist. Dr. Sagan said the instruments that looked for life found something and Dr. Biemann's instrument did not. The reason, he suggested, was that the life-seeking instruments were more sensitive than Dr. Biemann's instrument, which was looking for signs of death—fossils.

Pointing out that scientists have found earth soils containing as few as 1,000 living organisms mixed with 1 million dead organisms, Dr. Sagan said that both the living and dead organisms in such soils would be beyond the range of Dr. Biemann's instrument.

"It is perfectly possible to have as few microbes that their dead organic ancestors go undetectable on Mars," Dr. Sagan said. "There are a few Antarctic soils with just these numbers of living organisms and dead fossils."

Cannibals Unlikely

Dr. Sagan suggested two reasons for the failure to find dead organisms on Mars. He said the living organisms might be cannibals, choosing to eat their dead kin, but he called this explanation "unlikely." He also said that Martian microbes could have evolved with a hard shell around them in order to retain what little liquid water there is on Mars and to protect themselves from ultraviolet radiation.

When they die, he continued, they lose their shells and the ultraviolet light from the sun wipes away traces of the fossils. Other Viking scientists admit this explanation is possible, since laboratory tests show that ultraviolet light of the kind that reaches Mars breaks the bonds

that join carbon and nitrogen atoms together in living organisms.

Dr. Sagan went on to say the Viking biology instruments that look for organic molecules and existing life these signs when it takes sample at 19 degrees Fahrenheit (7 degrees Celsius), most lost them when the soil was heated to 120 degrees Fahrenheit (49 degrees Celsius).

"A difference of only 10 degrees [Fahrenheit] is a big thing...grains to a fine-grained sand. That's a big difference in biology than any other catalyst must be very sensitive to temperature."

For his parting chemistry, Dr. Sagan said he doubted that results from Viking soil samples testing the synthesis could be explained by chemistry. He pointed out all the chemical explanations involved calcination, a decomposition of matter. Photochemical reduction of iron and synthesis of organic matter, the opposite of oxidation.

Even Dr. Biemann, who photochemical results seem to justify by chemistry, "has to associate it with calcination since it is a reductive process," he said.

The other scientists, however, they think they found Ames Research Center's Ames has said he has no chemical explanation. Biemann's Gilbert Levin said he is to biology.

Frankie Carbo, Former Convict, Boxing Boss, Dies

MIAMI BEACH, Nov. 10 (AP).—Frankie Carbo, 74, ex-convict, died yesterday of a boxing-related heart attack after a long fight with diabetes.

Carbo died yesterday at a hospital here. He had been hospitalized for a 25-year federal term because of the disease.

In 1960, while serving a 10-year sentence for underweight in boxing activities, he refused to answer 30 questions asked by federal investigators looking into a sport.

Truman Gibson, former mayor of the International Boxing Union in Illinois and New York, is on the committee that the club paid \$45,000 a year for Carbo's will.

In 1961, Carbo was sentenced to 25 years in a federal penitentiary after being convicted of conspiracy and extortion. Prisoners said he tried to make money on the earnings of weight boxer Don Jordan after he won the world championship in 1958.

L. Alfred Jenny

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (UPI).—L. Alfred Jenny, 81, a retired engineering consultant who served two years in prison during World War II, died Sunday.

Englewood, N.J., Hospital.

The Swiss-born engineer had been the staff of General of the Armies John J. Pershing in an as an adviser on port and road problems and subsequently was placed in charge of the port and terminal facilities for the American Expeditionary Force in France.

Col. Jenny was recalled to active duty in 1943 and was with North Africa with General of the Armies Dwight D. Eisenhower's administrative chief for transportation problems.

Wealthy Nations Said to Ignore UN Drug Fight

GENEVA, Nov. 10 (UPI).—The United States deplores a lack of cooperation by West European nations in financing the fight against drug addiction in the world, two congressmen on a fact-finding tour said yesterday.

"There seems to be a lack of cooperation by many nations on the world on addressing the mounting problem of drug use," Rep. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., chairman of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, said at a news conference.

He spoke after seeing officials of the UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

"The lack of contribution from Western Europe and other countries is a disgrace and a shame," he said, "and a tragedy for the United States and Canada."

Rep. Wolff also criticized the Soviet Union and China for failing to support the UN Fund's efforts to control opium production.

He said the total world contribution to the fund over the four years was \$22 million, which \$19 million came from the United States and Canada.

Free Chocolate Feast

BRISBANE, France, Nov. 10 (UPI).—Chocolate lovers enjoyed a free feast near here after a truck overturned and its contents were looted.

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## 9. Homesick.

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## U.S. Inflation and Guidelines

Suppose that the future President Carter's first major act of policy is a drive to speed up the economy and create jobs. That certainly seems increasingly likely. What does the new President then do to offset fears of a new surge of inflation? Mr. Carter spoke last summer of voluntary guidelines for wage and price increases, following the Kennedy-Johnson model in the mid-1960s. Guidelines are currently under discussion among Mr. Carter's advisers.

But they are a more severe remedy, with wider and more disquieting side effects, than present circumstances warrant. It may eventually be necessary, at some point down the road, to resort to guidelines. For the time being, however, other methods will serve the new administration—and the country—much more satisfactorily.

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The inflation now afflicting the economy is mainly the effect of the past surges of prices. Various sectors are struggling to catch up, to push the injuries of past years off onto someone else and to recoup their own losses. This kind of inflation is not going to be affected by a return to the U.S. economy, after the long summer pause, to a path of normal recovery from the recession. It hardly needs to be said that there is a vast amount of slack in industry and in the labor force. That is what all the anxiety is about: that is what the unemployment figures are reflecting. Economists argue about the precise point at which the growth rate would become a new force for inflation. But wherever that point might be, very few people think that the country is anywhere close to it now. The danger is largely a matter of psychology and anticipation. If people think that moderate tax cuts or additional spending this winter might be the overtone to more inflationary policies later, they will take precautions that make the inflation worse. Mr. Carter will need to find a way to reassure the country that he is not leading it back into another round of escalating prices.

Guidelines have a certain seductive appeal in moments like these. They are dramatic, and they are precise. The president who resorts to them is showing active and committed leadership, he is protecting the public by telling everybody not to exceed certain specific limits. The first reaction would doubtless be a round of applause. But they are dangerous exactly because they put the president in a false position. They suggest that he has more direct power over the economy than any voluntary standard can give him. This country periodically gets itself into serious trouble by overestimating

the things that a president can accomplish. In the arduous and slow process of bringing down the inflation rate, public cooperation and understanding count for at least as much as executive determination.

Past experience with voluntary guidelines does not offer an unequivocal case for their efficiency or their durability. In 1962, President Kennedy established a figure of 3.2 per cent a year as the acceptable wage increase. This voluntary standard was exploded four years later when, after a highly disruptive strike, the airline pilots' union won a higher figure. Not very far in the background were the pressures being generated throughout the nation by the rising costs, in manpower and money, of the Vietnam war, aggravated by President Johnson's decision not to raise taxes.

Voluntary guidelines can serve a purpose, but only a temporary one. If a country has developed inflationary tendencies, guidelines cannot repress them for very long. Because this country has dealt with guidelines before, the reactions would be quicker the second time. The administration could not count on the four years that the guidelines endured a decade ago. Mr. Carter would also have to consider the speed with which the guidelines' maximum figure becomes the minimum raise; if the president himself has said that any increase up to a given figure is okay, what union will settle for less? There is the infinitely harassing political truth—as President Johnson and the men around him learned only too well—that the guidelines entangle the president's personal prestige in minor and obscure wage fights all over this large country.

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For the months ahead, the wisest tactics will probably be systematically and publicly spotlighting inflationary movements, wherever they occur. It means a broader and less inhibited process of surveillance by the government, perhaps through an expanded Council on Wage and Price Stability. Conventional guidelines give great attention to union wage settlements. But sophisticated analysis might well show steeper rates of increase among the incomes of that four-fifths of the U.S. labor force that belongs to no union—particularly among professionals like doctors, lawyers and accountants. They, unlike the auto workers, generally do not announce the increases in their wage rates. Careful spotlighting of inflationary increases will not only tend to discourage them but will also tell the country quite a lot about the sources of the present trouble. For the present, nothing more is necessary.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Alternative for Britain?

Even in "normal" times, however they may be defined, the survival of a British government by one vote on a major issue in the House of Commons would touch off speculation about the dissolution of Parliament and new elections. The narrow escape for Prime Minister Callaghan's Labor government on three crucial Commons divisions this week—one of them by a single vote—inevitably sharpens the doubts everywhere that it can endure long enough to revive a floundering economy and a sinking pound.

The votes came on motions to hasten enactment of bills that are irrelevant to Britain's economic recovery and in some instances likely to retard it. They are planks inserted in the Labor party platform by the powerful left wing, and their speedy passage is deemed necessary to keep Labor's restless ranks in line for the government's unpopular economic measures aimed at halting the flight from sterling and turning the economy around.

Mr. Callaghan's close calls came less than a week after Commons by-elections in which Conservatives decisively won seats in two industrial constituencies that had long been Labor strongholds—one of them for 50 years. The elections in turn came a week after the Labor party's National Executive Committee had decisively repudiated the Labor government's plan for additional cuts in public spending in order to qualify for a new \$3.9-billion loan Britain desperately needs from the International Monetary Fund.

With the support of four minority party members, the Labor government now has a Commons majority of exactly one over its combined opposition. If the Conservatives could force an early election they would win

overwhelmingly. But anyone noting the scarcity of proven talent in Margaret Thatcher's shadow cabinet and recalling how the last Tory government stumbled into costly confrontation with the trade unions would be reluctant to hail a Conservative landslide as the catalyst for Britain's salvation.

It was obviously concern over the paucity of Tory talent and worry about the constant necessity for Mr. Callaghan to appease Labor's irresponsible left wing that led former Prime Minister Harold Macmillan last month to call for a government of national unity similar to Winston Churchill's World War II coalition. Mr. Macmillan clearly said what many Britons of widely varying political philosophies are thinking.

Both Mr. Callaghan and Mrs. Thatcher promptly rejected the idea. As Mr. Macmillan recognized, "coalition" is "a dirty word" in Britain, particularly for the Labor party, which still recalls bitterly the defection of Labor's Ramsay MacDonald to form a national government with the Tories in the Depression year of 1931. The Tories are unwilling to contemplate coalition when they are confident of winning decisively on their own in a year or two.

For the present, Mr. Macmillan's proposal is a nonstarter, and with a bit of overdue British luck a drastic political convulsion may not be necessary. He was right nonetheless to speak his mind, and all political leaders must at least ponder seriously the possibility that the dimensions of Britain's crisis may yet require some kind of unified national recovery effort as an alternative to chaos.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Peking Policies After Mao

Not least in the changed view from Peking could be an approach to both superpowers that would not see improved relations with one matched by worse relations with the other. A balance—yes. And the proximity of the Soviet border will always make that

the more delicate. A China that rejects Soviet-U.S. rivalry may not, however, see its relations with either country on a shifting scale from enmity to friendship, much less alliance. China's absolute independence is after all the objective of [its] nationalism.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

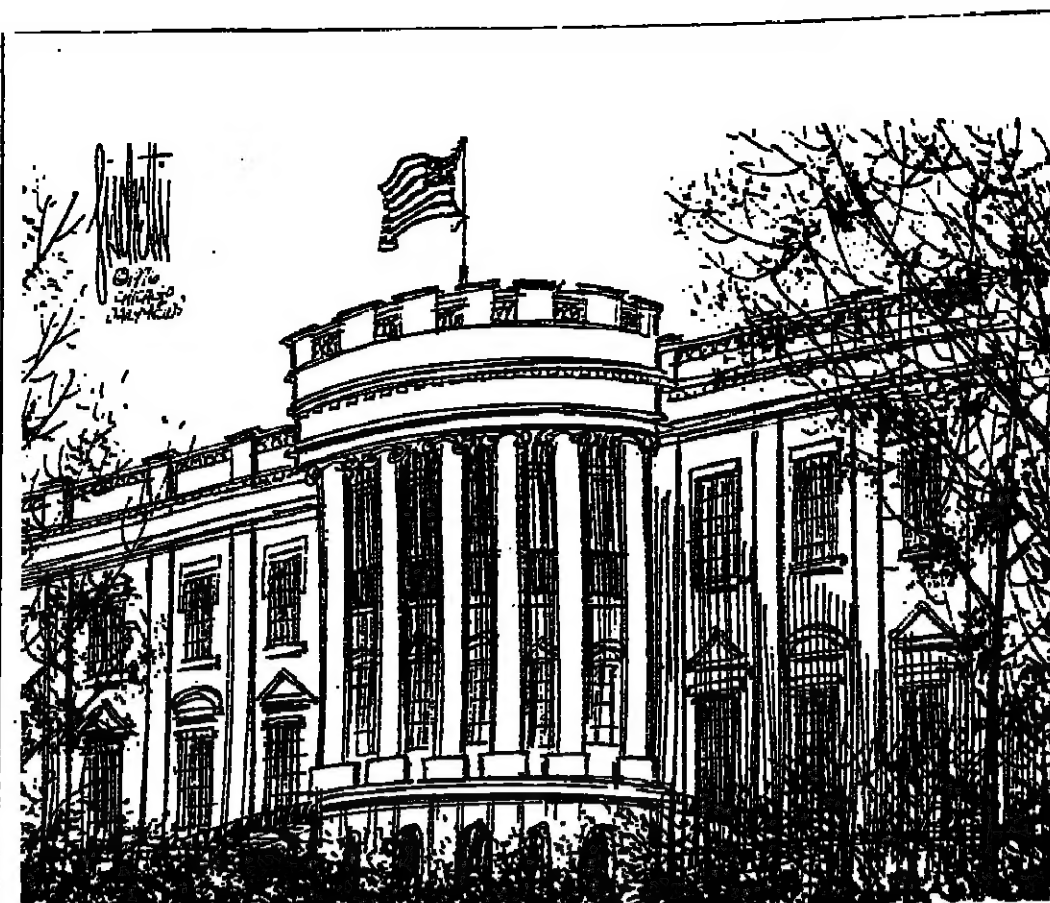
November 11, 1901

NEW YORK—The automobile show in Madison Square Garden ended last night. It is estimated that more than \$1 million worth of automobiles was sold during the week. There was intense rivalry between the manufacturers. The favorite type for the purchasers was an 8-horse-power machine with "bonnet" body, which could be run without the aid of a professional "chauffeur."

### Fifty Years Ago

November 11, 1926

PARIS—From the lead editorial in the Paris Herald yesterday: "The eighth anniversary of the Armistice which ended the World War brings perhaps to Europe today more hope for a durable peace than ever before. British Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin said yesterday that co-operation and good will alone can open to Europe an era of peace and stability. Let us hope the era of peace is at hand."



'Hello, Acme Moving Van Company? ...'

## China Responds to Soviet Feelers

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The signals from Peking may seem confusing, but the Kremlin's China watchers have reason to take heart. They advised the Kremlin to drop the ritual anti-Mao remarks which for many years have been a feature of the annual Moscow meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the revolution—and the Chinese diplomats who in the past have always walked out stayed put this time.

True, they had no reason to walk out, in the absence of the usual provocation, but the fact is that a habit born of years of bitter hostility has been broken.

New patterns of restraint are emerging on both sides, even though the two patterns do not match. The Kremlin's attempts to extend to Peking the hand of friendship, described in this column last week, are already beginning to elicit a response. But the Chinese reaction is more difficult to describe because it is less explicit. When Moscow made such attempts in the past, it usually got rapped on the knuckles. This time, while analysts around the world are straining their ears to catch Peking's reply, China maintains a dignified silence on the subject. In trying to detect new patterns in Communist politics, analysts can sometimes be more helpful to the analyst than explicit statements. In the Sherlock Holmes story, it was the dog that did not bark that provided the clue the detective was seeking. In our own story, too, it is Peking's failure to bark that provides the major clue.

### Less Authoritative

Nor is this the only silence that matters. The major statements made in Peking since the death of Mao have contained occasional anti-Soviet notes, but these are nothing like as angry, explicit, or detailed as in the past. Anti-Soviet attacks are now largely confined to routine press articles, which are obviously less authoritative than policy statements or editorials. Peking's real attitude is probably known to only a few dozen people in the leadership, for it is they who make the policy statements and authorize the editorials.

Other Peking officials, including those directly below the top level, have to guess as we do—and there is some evidence to suggest that even they are uncertain. The official Chinese news agency sent out by radio to Chinese newspapers an article which contained what would appear a routine anti-Soviet remark—and then quickly asked them to delete it. The offending sentence had said that the Chinese people would not allow the tragedy which made the Soviet Union into a "revisionist" country to be repeated in China. The remark itself is not as significant as the fact that it was first put out and then withdrawn, presumably by officials who were not quite sure what the line was.

But the accumulation of signs, small and insignificant as they may be, suggests the existence of a trend. Scores of messages of loyalty to the new leadership have been pouring into Peking from the provinces, where the local leaders have been making policy speeches of their own. But one has to go through hundreds of these lengthy pronouncements to find an anti-Soviet remark—and then it turns out to be the customary assurance from a province bordering on the Soviet Union that its troops would defend China against foreign intrusions. Here too the pattern of restraint is unmistakable. Anti-Soviet remarks figure only in those messages in which they are necessary for policy reasons. They are not, as was so often the case before, strewn indiscriminately throughout the vast output of the Chinese propaganda media.

The new pattern may be traced back to the speech at Mao's funeral by Hua Kuo-feng,

the new party chairman, who carefully balanced his moderate anti-Soviet remarks with moderately anti-U.S. ones. The signals which have been reaching Washington from Peking make it clear that the new leadership, having overthrown the radicals, wants to moderate the anti-U.S. policy which they had demanded. But the radicals also wanted Peking to follow a sharply anti-Soviet policy. What the signs from Peking suggest is that not only the anti-U.S. but also the anti-Soviet extremes of radical policy are out of favor.

But since the radicals have failed to impose on Peking the anti-U.S. policy they have been advocating in recent years, no great changes need occur in the China-U.S. relationship. All the radicals managed to do was to slow down the development of relations which began with the Nixon opening to China. If the moderates now consolidate their victory, that process may be resumed and speeded up.

On the Sino-Soviet side of the triangle, however, the anti-Soviet direction favored by the radicals did become Peking's official policy. If that is to be moderated, the small beginnings now evident in both Moscow and Peking could ultimately lead to a major realignment in the world balance of power. That is not to say that Peking would ever rejoin the Soviet camp in a subservient role. But by first reducing and then removing the hostility between the two countries, Peking could create a situation in which both Moscow and Washington would have to court it. It would be in a position to play them off against each other, and to extract material as well as political concessions from them.

As things stand now, Peking can get nothing from Moscow, because the two are not even talking to each other. It can get little from the United States so long as U.S. policy-makers believe that China is frozen into an anti-Soviet stance, that it cannot turn toward Moscow, and that there is no need to try to get off it. It was Mao who took up the anti-Soviet stance and made sure that it remained China's official policy. It was also Mao who inspired the more extreme domestic policies espoused by the radicals. But with Mao gone, retreat from radical extremism now discernible on the domestic front is also taking place, though so far only under the surface, on the foreign policy front, and it cannot be very long before this too becomes visible on the surface.

The trend, which began when

Chou En-lai was still at the height of his power as premier, is gradually beginning to come into the open. Historical trends are not easy to discern, and few people in the West were prepared to accept Chou's moves for what they were, but the radicals in Peking knew what was up. They launched vehement attacks on Chinese officials who 3,000 years ago were willing to make concessions to China's northern neighbor. By the beginning of this year, with Chou's deputy, Teng Hsiao-ping, in charge in Peking, China did make a major concession to the Soviet Union, by returning a Soviet helicopter crew captured nearly two years before. But the process which this was intended to begin was interrupted by the death of Chou, the downfall of Teng, and the radicals' offensive which has only now been beaten back by Hua Kuo-feng. Now history is back on course again.

To the extent that a successful transition involves the cooperation of the departing administration, the auguries are also very good. President Ford and his top aides, Richard Cheney and John Marsh, are plainly dedicated to smoothing Carter's takeover, and that attitude should quickly communicate itself to the departments and agencies.

The third reason that this ought to be a good period for Carter is that the most important decisions he has to make are about people, and he does that very well.

### On Top

When Carter feels on top of things, he can relax. And when he relaxes, he is at his best—as he was in his first press conference, in Plains, Ga., since the election.

The second reason to think this period will be good for him is that a good deal of work has been done already to assure its success. No one but Carter can judge the quality of the briefing books prepared by Jack Watson's transition team; but the project involved some very good people, and, in its scope, it surpasses anything ever previously attempted.

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### Good Team

As has been remarked here before, the best recommendation for Carter's candidacy in the early days of the race was the quality of the people he had recruited

to his cause in communities all over this country. Men and women young and old, renowned and unknown, they were the people you'd like to have on your side if you were trying to build a new school, pass a law, or beat a politician.

To a remarkable degree, they were people who had been recruited and recruited by Carter himself, as he traveled the country on behalf of Democratic candidates in the 1974 mid-term election. He had an eye for the people in what seemed the long-shot enterprise.

Now that he is President-elect, he has a great talent pool which to fish. He need not find himself to the big money the past, for in the past few years, Democrats have developed whole new reserves of state congressional candidates in the capitol and city halls, in law firms and the "blue collar" and the movements around various local and national issues.

Given that talent pool, Carter's knack of talent-spotting will be surprising—and disappointing—if Carter's administration and White House appointments do not try to please and praise in the weeks.

Not only are the products of the talent-burn likely to be impressive, but Carter will be good in the process. He has already indicated that he will follow the procedures of his presidential choice, Sen. Walter Mondale, in picking his administration associates. And that process of getting to know the people in the country about the president-elect's way of doing business.

In fact, the country will help if Carter's program of public support is enhanced in two months before he takes office. Despite his efforts to put his best face on it, the voters will be helped if there is a stronger display of public confidence in Carter before he takes on the tough job of being president.

For make no mistake about governing will be hard; getting ready to govern.

## Moscow's Anti-Zionism Campaign

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Escalation of the internal Soviet campaign against "world Zionism" and its "agent," the state of Israel, has reached a new peak which for the first time since the infamous "doctors' plot" of 1958 is posing this grave question: Is a great anti-Jewish purge in the Soviet Union now a serious possibility?

No answer is possible at this time. But the shrillness of the campaign, now becoming known in the West through intelligence transmitted secretly by Jewish activists, has deeply alarmed serious U.S. students of historic anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union. At the very least, it is aimed at stifling U.S. peace efforts in the Arab-Israeli confrontation.

Sen. Jacob Javits, R., N.Y., a leading U.S. guardian of the interests of Soviet Jews, was so distraught by the formalized Soviet onslaught against Zionism that last September he wrote a confidential letter to the Soviet ambassador here, Anatoly Dobrynin, asking Dobrynin this question: Does the anti-Zionist campaign have the full backing of the Soviet state, as it would appear, or could it partly be unsanctioned harangues from anti-Semitic extremists?

Javits had heard nothing from Dobrynin or the Soviet Embassy as of early this week and quite likely never will. So, the senator has asked the State Department's help in investigating whether the

lethal new attack does or does not have official sanction of the Kremlin.

The answer would overwhelmingly appear to be in the affirmative. For one thing, the official state newspapers—Pravda and Izvestia—have been preaching fearsome anti-Zionism for years. Following the first Brussels Conference on Soviet Jewry in 1971, Pravda labeled Zionism "an enemy of the people"—a phrase echoing the great purge of the 1930s. After a brief respite, the new, more virulent anti-Zionist campaign was triggered by the second Brussels conference.

This new state-supported campaign is manifested by an official Communist party lecturer named Valery Yemelyanov, a candidate of economic sciences and a professor in the prestigious Institute of Foreign Languages. What makes Yemelyanov's anti-Zionist campaign so insidious is that its harshest rhetoric came in a Moscow interview with a newspaper closely connected to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Yemelyanov delivered opinions that must have startled even anti-Israel PLO activists who are trying to establish a mini-state of their own on the Israeli-occupied West Bank. "World Zionism has become a great power in the world," he said, elaborating as follows in a breathtaking spiral of charges:

### Propaganda

Eighty per cent of the economy of non-Communist nations is concentrated in the hands of "Zionist capitalists," 95 per cent of the propaganda efforts undertaken in the capitalist world are concentrated in the hands of the Zionists, 99 per cent in the United States.

In words reminiscent of the notorious "Protocols of the Elders of Zion," Yemelyanov told his PLO interviewers that the world Zionist organization "works in a strictly secret framework" which includes "all the presidents and

parliaments of the developed capitalist countries. The only way to fight this "world" movement is to establish a counter-movement which is Arab, Jewish, and Christian. Because they are the prime objective of the Zionist movement and the leaders of the struggle against one of its goals—the state of Israel."

Such nonsense would not be worth a second glance were it not for the likelihood—voiced by Javits's letter to Dobrynin—behind it is the weight of the Soviet state and its multi-propaganda apparatus.

Yemelyanov's appeal directed to militant PLO members is obviously designed to thrust U.S. efforts to find a political solution to the Arab-Israeli war. And it plays on the primitive anti-Israeli passions of the Arab (deeply felt by all Palestinians in a way calculated to awe them to highest pitch).

### Attacks Parley

Yemelyanov attacked the second Brussels Conference on Soviet Jewry, calling it "anti-Semitic." That was true, he said, because Zionists in the Soviet Union conduct anti-Semitic "propaganda" in order to frighten Jews leaving the Soviet Union into going "to Palestine (Israel), and there drive out the Palestinians."

If Palestinian nationalists are more anti-Israeli fervor, that is the way to provide it, at the same time spicing the hate of Zionism and Israel with hate for the United States and the Soviet Union. An explanation may be found in the fact that the PLO is in a desperate situation in the Middle East since the 1973 October war. If so, Moscow is once again playing with a fire that could consume not only Israel but the Soviet Union and understandable nations in the region. It is doing so by keeping the Middle East in a continuing state of rising tension or semipermanent war.

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**C to Act  
Bearings  
in Japan****Exports  
Being Dumped**

SEATTLE, Nov. 10 (AP-DJ)—Common Market Commission today announced that it has an anti-dumping proceeding against Japanese-made ball bearings and tapered roller bearings.

The commission said it has notified the makers of the bearings to stop dumping them in the U.S. market. The commission said it has a 30-day period to decide to apply dumping duties.

Could Appeal

The makers of the bearings could take the case to court. The commission said it has a 30-day period to decide to apply dumping duties.

Commission spokesman said that between 1974 and 1975, Japanese exports of ball bearings to the U.S. rose 40 per cent.

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**AEG-Telefunken to Sell  
Kraftwerk Union Stake**

By Darrell Delamade

FRANKFURT, Nov. 10 (AP-DJ)—AEG-Telefunken took a major step today in its effort to return to profitability by announcing its complete withdrawal from ownership of the power plant manufacturer Kraftwerk Union (KWU).

The other KWU partner, Siemens, is to take over AEG's 50 per cent share for a price of 618 million Deutsche marks. Siemens also is to take over a further 25 per cent of the jointly-owned Kraftwerk Union (KWU) for an additional 50 million DM.

AEG management board chairman Walter Cipa said the overall losses from its KWU participation were likely to total 1.4 billion DM.

The terms of the agreement with Siemens make AEG liable for deliveries under the so-called "old contracts" but Mr. Cipa said the reserve of 800 million DM for possible losses in connection with these contracts should be sufficient.

KWU, which has an order backlog of 20 billion DM, including large orders from Brazil and Iran, posted a net loss of 40 million DM in 1975. Plagued by environmental regulation and citizen opposition, KWU does not expect to show a profit until the end of the decade.

Mr. Cipa said AEG was not properly constituted to be an equal partner with Siemens in the company because its production facilities were not situated to provide deliveries and its financial structure was too weak to make up this lack in financial backing.

The adjustment in its TU participation was seen as necessary because KWU is TU's main customer. Mr. Cipa said AEG wanted to retain some share in TU because the transformers produced by this unit were an essential component of AEG's plant construction projects.

Regarding AEG's outlook for the year, Mr. Cipa said second-half earnings were considerably improved from the first half but it was still open whether they would be sufficient to offset the losses previously indicated for the first half.

Mr. Cipa explained that the company's current restructuring and retrenchment would continue to have an impact on earnings and that management would have to continue to balance the needs of reorganization with the necessity of paying dividends to shareholders.

Mr. Cipa said that AEG is trying to reduce its dependence on consumers—about half of its world sales are in consumer products—and to improve its debt-equity ratio.

He said the chief criterion in rating product areas was the demand on capital resources and the amount of debt service. Management had decided to give up those areas in which AEG was weak both in competitiveness and in terms of its own capital structure.

In general, he said, AEG would seek to hold consumer products sales steady and expand other areas in the mainstream of its business. Capital spending is to be concentrated above all in the areas of energy and industrial technology and information and transportation technology, Mr. Cipa said.

On the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, AEG, which had posted significant gains in trading prior to today's announcement, slipped 30 to 86 DM while Siemens fell 1.50 to 260 DM.

In Munich, Siemens announced that it would recommend to the annual meeting an unchanged dividend of 8 DM per share for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30.

The company said preliminary figures indicate its world sales rose 9.5 per cent to 20.7 billion DM in the year, and that for the first time foreign sales made up half of overall turnover.

U.K. Loan Demand Up

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP-DJ)—Private loan demand at London's five major clearing banks rose 577 million in the five weeks ended Oct. 20 compared with a decline of 211 million in the four weeks ended Sept. 15, statistics released by the banks show.

A communiqué said the increase came mainly from the manufacturing and distributive sectors of the economy and exceeded the normal seasonal pattern.

**Honda Displaces VW in U.S.**

Honda has shoved Volkswagen into fourth place in U.S. foreign car sales during October to give Japanese automakers an unprecedented 1-2-3 lock on the import market. Honda reported record sales of 16,814 cars for the month, an 85-per-cent gain from a year ago, to finish third in import sales. VW, which for 20 years held the No. 1 spot, was fourth with 13,170—an 11-per-cent decline from the year before. Toyota remained solidly entrenched in the No. 1 spot with sales of 23,781 cars in October, up 51 per cent from a year ago. Datsun stayed in second place with sales of 27,842, up 36 per cent. Total import sales last month were 136,800, up 24 per cent. For the year to date, Toyota has sold 292,803 cars, a 19-per-cent gain. Datsun sales of 294,888 were up 3 per cent. VW is third with 167,561 sales, off 31 per cent. Honda is fourth with 122,133, a 36-per-cent increase. Total U.S. import sales in the first 10 months of 1976 are 1.28 billion units, off 3 per cent.

**Rhône-Poulenc Sees Balance**

Rhône-Poulenc, the French chemical and textile group, expects its consolidated results to be balanced this year, compared with a loss of 879 million francs (about \$178 million) in 1975. President Renaud Gillet says the company will pay an unchanged net dividend of 8 francs per share. On 1974, the group posted net earnings of 1.04 billion francs and paid a net dividend of 10.50 francs. The group's turnover this year should amount to 21.70 billion francs, up from 17.875 billion. Of this total, exports and sales by foreign affiliates will have accounted for 89 per cent, up from 84 per cent last year. Results of the chemical division will be "positive" this year, Mr. Gillet says, while the deficit of its film division will be narrowed. Although the textile sector improved, it will still show a deficit of about 500 million francs, he adds, noting that four textile plants

were shut since 1973 and that the work force was reduced by 21 per cent. Group investment this year will total 1.28 billion francs, down from the 1.97 originally forecast and from 1.85 billion in 1975. But the group has an "ambitious" investment program for 1977 and 1978, he says.

**Canadian Firms Cut Spending Plans**

Major Canadian corporations have cut back sharply their capital spending for 1976, but they are contemplating a significant increase in outlays in 1977. A survey conducted in October by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce covering about 300 large companies shows that the 1976 increase is now likely to be only 12 per cent—far short of the 25-per-cent advance predicted in an April survey. About 10 per cent of the 1976 increase is accounted for by higher prices. For 1977, the survey predicts that capital outlays by the large corporations would total \$20.8 billion, up 17.5 per cent from 1976. About 8 per cent of the anticipated 1977 increase will result from higher prices, the government says. The companies covered in the survey account for about two-thirds of Canada's non-agricultural business outlays on new buildings, machinery and equipment.

**Pechiney Signs Anti-Pollution Accord**

Pechiney Ugine-Kuhlmann has signed an agreement with the Environment Ministry to spend 230 million francs (about \$46 million) over the next three years on measures to counter pollution. The agreement covers copper, aluminum and chemical activities of the group and adds to a similar agreement signed in July last year for its special steels and electro-metallurgy activities. Chairman Philippe Thomas says that as a result of the two agreements Pechiney is committed to spending over 100 million francs a year in the next three years to improve the environment.

**Threatened Withdrawals Worried Officials****Why Data Withheld on Arab Deposits in U.S.**

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (WP)—Fearful about Arab threats to withdraw their deposits in U.S. banks, a united front of bankers, government officials and several key senators last year blocked congressional efforts to obtain detailed information about these deposits, material just made public shows.

The futile, months-long attempt by the Senate multinational subcommittee to obtain the deposit figures is described in the record of five closed hearings attended by government and banking officials from July to October 1975. The hearing record, which is to be made public soon, was made available this week.

The detailed information was never obtained because all the major U.S. banks refused to provide it and Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., led a successful fight to end the inquiry on grounds that it could "do a great injustice to our own national interest."

According to generalized information on deposits published by the Federal Reserve Board, the total deposits of the 10 Arab oil exporting countries in U.S. banks and their branches abroad was around \$19 billion on June 30.

The subcommittee records show that the bankers' refusal to disclose the information on the size of the deposits of individual countries had the persistent support of the Fed and Senators Percy and Stuart Symington.

D.M. They also reveal a sharp split between those senators and subcommittee chairman Frank Church, D-Idaho, who argued that foreign policy considerations justified getting the information deemed confidential and privileged by the banks.

During executive sessions with top banking officials, the officials repeatedly warned that Arab countries would withdraw their funds if the size of the deposits was revealed.

However, Jerome Levinson, chief counsel of the subcommittee, warned that the concentration of Arab money in a few New York banks gave those countries power "to create an extremely serious disturbance in the U.S. financial system. . . If that occurs, the questions will be asked: How did it occur without anyone knowing that this situation was allowed to develop? . . . Why didn't the Congress know it was developing?"

Whether they actually will be adopted, or whether the corporations will succeed—as they have before—in having them withdrawn, remains to be seen. If adopted, U.S. taxes paid by the companies would rise between \$300 million and \$750 million.

The regulations deal with what is called the allocation of deductions between the domestic and foreign operations of multinational companies.

Take, for example, the considerable research and development expenses of drug and chemical companies, two of the industries most involved in the allocation controversy.

Currently, the majority of drug and chemical companies allocate most or all of their research and development expenses to their domestic operations. This makes their domestic profits look lower and their foreign profits higher than would otherwise be the case. Because of the way the foreign tax credit works, it also has the effect of lowering both their U.S. and total worldwide taxes.

The proposed regulations would make them divide such expenses more evenly between domestic and foreign operations in proportion to such things as gross domestic and foreign income, or domestic and foreign sales.

The theory is that the research was a cost not just in their domestic business, but the foreign business as well, and that part of it should be counted that way. The effect would be to lower foreign profits and raise both their domestic profits and U.S. taxes.

The proposed regulations would require similar splittings of other basic corporate costs—interest and administrative expenses, for example.

The allocation issue has been around for at least 11 years. The Treasury actually got to the point of publishing proposed regulations in 1973, then withdrew them, partly under pressure from the affected companies. Now the proposals have been somewhat softened, and a public hearing has been scheduled for Dec. 18.

Gold Rises \$4.50

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP)—A sudden rush of buyers sent gold prices in London up by more than \$4.50 an ounce today to its highest level since early this year. Dealers reported buying by the Far East, speculators and industrial users of gold.

U.S. Plan Would Raise Big Firms' Taxes

By Peter Milus

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (WP)—The Treasury Department has published proposed regulations that a government expert says could raise the taxes of multinational corporations "hundreds of millions of dollars."

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11th November, 1976



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SANYO ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

(Sanyo Denki Kabushiki Kaisha,

**US \$30.000.000****6½ PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS 1991****DAIWA EUROPE N.V.**

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(Continued on 1)



**NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 10**[illegible]

Ours										Ours									
-70s - Stocks and Div in 5					Sis. 3 p.m. prev. Low High Last Close					-70s - Stocks and Div in 5					Sis. 3 p.m. prev. Low High Last Close				
High	Low	Stocks	Div in 5	P/E	High	Low	Stocks	Div in 5	P/E	High	Low	Stocks	Div in 5	P/E	High	Low	Stocks	Div in 5	P/E
1254	1254	Stamps	1.05	7	45	1254	1254	1254	1254	1744	1744	1744	1744	1744	1744	1744	1744	1744	1744
4814	4814	Sterling	1.11	2	4814	4814	4814	4814	4814	2114	2114	2114	2114	2114	2114	2114	2114	2114	2114
1548	1548	Sterling	1.11	2	1548	1548	1548	1548	1548	2114	2114	2114	2114	2114	2114	2114	2114	2114	2114
547	547	Stevens	1.20	3	547	547	547	547	547	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294
347	347	Stevens	1.20	3	347	347	347	347	347	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294
347	347	Stevens	1.20	3	347	347	347	347	347	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294
1494	1494	Stevens	1.20	3	1494	1494	1494	1494	1494	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294
1254	1254	Stamps	1.05	7	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1744	1744	1744	1744	1744	1744	1744	1744	1744	1744
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## International Stock Indexes

		1976	
	Yeast	Free	High
in	85.10	85.10	100.00
	92.79	97.54	123.02
d	135.05	132.98	130.66
	302.70	295.80	420.88
00	139.80	136.36	183.00
	64.93	65.03	81.17
	77.80	78.50	112.10
	422.27	419.23	523.03
	347.84	346.18	559.61
	4509.94	4559.30	8855.35
	281.16	362.20	304.00

### Wednesday's Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—24	
id	Ideals of PSEB 7.90p
id	Ind Int INDIA 7.90p
id	Int Brands Int 7.90p
id	Leeds North Leeds 7.90p
id	PAFL 8.70p
id	Playboy Va 8.20p
id	WashNat 8.20p
NEW LOWS—32	
id	Eltra Co NEWP 7.93p
id	Exxon Parnika Ind 7.93p
id	Palmer Bash Frwnt 7.93p
id	Car Refrac PSEB 2.37p
id	HAW Ind Rgt Rotes 7.93p
id	Holdiday A Scholtz Brw 7.93p
id	Hughes Tool SeeCont'n 7.93p
id	Johnson John Seare Co 7.93p
id	Johns Hest Solv Corp 7.93p
id	Lectec Co StudWorth 7.93p
id	Lomas Drng Thidwldt 7.93p
id	McCord Co Ind 7.93p
id	MorganP Ward Foods 7.93p
id	Nat Samlen Warm Lamb 7.93p

## Car Plates

**ibited by France**  
S. Nov. 10 (AP).—Interior  
r Michel Pomiatowski has  
any further issue of single  
plates, such as 1 KK 75.  
newspaper *Le Figaro* re-  
ted that such plates,  
known as "archbishop's  
were seen by the public  
ing the owner had politi-  
cians and that police  
were reluctant to give  
tickets to owners of such

EGORO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

and  
PARK BRIDGE CORPORATION

are pleased to announce that they have combined their activities  
under the name of

**PARK BRIDGE EGORO CORPORATION**

The Board of Directors will be composed of the following:

**BARON ERIC DE GOLDSCHMIDT ROTHSCHILD**  
Chairman

MR. EDUARD WALLACH

DR. HANS ADLER MR. MAXIMILIANO DE HENCK

BARONESS RENEE DE BECKER  
MR. PATRICK DE GOLDSMITH

MR. ERIC A. HANAU      MISS MARIA PANNY

The following have been elected as officers:

**BARON ERIC DE GOLDSCHMIDT ROTHSCHILD**  
Chairman of the Board

MR. EDUARD WALLACH

MR. ERIC A. HANAU Vice Chairman MR. RENE LOEB

President Secretary and Treasurer

DR. MANFRED MEYER  
Assistant Treasurer

MISS MARIA PANNY  
Vice President

...and the fact that the *Journal of the American Medical Association* is the most widely read medical journal in the United States, the *Journal of the American Medical Association* is the most widely read medical journal in the United States.

**Park Bridge Eggs Corporation**

**Park Bridge Lyco Corporation**  
COMMERCIAL FINANCING • ADMINISTRATION OF INVESTMENTS

52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10005  
TELEPHONE: (212) 422-0790-1-2

CABLES: PARKBRIDGE NEWYORK  
BARNEGRO NEWYORK

# Can you name the 12<sup>TH</sup> largest bank in the U.S.?

We're a worldwide banking system with \$9.2 billion in deposits, which includes \$2 billion in personal savings.

We have \$541 million in capital, \$80 million in reserves, and \$10.5 billion in assets.

We have 316 branches throughout New York State and 29 offices throughout the world. Have you guessed our name yet?

We have our international operations based in New York City's financial district.

with key people in the world's major money centers. We have extensive experience in foreign exchange and in foreign currency management. Do you need another clue?

We do business with half of the leading U.S. national and multinational companies on the "Fortune 500" list. And over 750 banks in more than 130 countries.

Now do you know who we are?

We're the Marine Midland Bank.

Ranking based on deposits as of June 30, 1970

# Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results!







- 1976 -		Stocks and	S&P	3 p.m. prev.	Ch'ge	- 1976 -		Stocks and	S&P	3 p.m. prev.	Ch'ge	- 1976 -		Stocks and	S&P	3 p.m. prev.	Ch'ge	
High	Low	Div in	100s.	High Low Quot.	Close	High	Low	Div in	100s.	High Low Quot.	Close	High	Low	Div in	100s.	High Low Quot.	Close	
100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Handwritten signature: *[Illegible]*

Date: 1984







# Palmer Gets Cy Young Award a Record 3d Time

YORK, Nov. 10 (UPI)—The Baltimore Orioles' left-hander who has won six of the past seven Cy Young Awards but was not selected to All-Star team this year, today by becoming the American League pitcher to win the Cy Young Award three times.

Palmer, 31, started 30 games (29 starts) and pitched more innings (315) than any other AL hurler in 1976, while compiling a 22-13 win-loss record. His six shutouts and 23 complete games ranked second in the league and his earned-run average of 2.51 was fifth best. He also struck out 159 batters.

Palmer has won 30 games every year except 1974, when he was sidelined most of the season with a strained nerve in his pitching elbow.

Palmer said he was "used to be strictly a fast baller," Palmer said. "Now I can use a changeup, curve ball, slider and fastball and mix them up pretty well. I also try to take advantage of the defense of the Orioles and try not to walk too many."

Palmer, 31, started more games (30) and pitched more innings (315) than any other AL hurler in 1976, while compiling a 22-13 win-loss record. His six shutouts and 23 complete games ranked second in the league and his earned-run average of 2.51 was fifth best. He also struck out 159 batters.

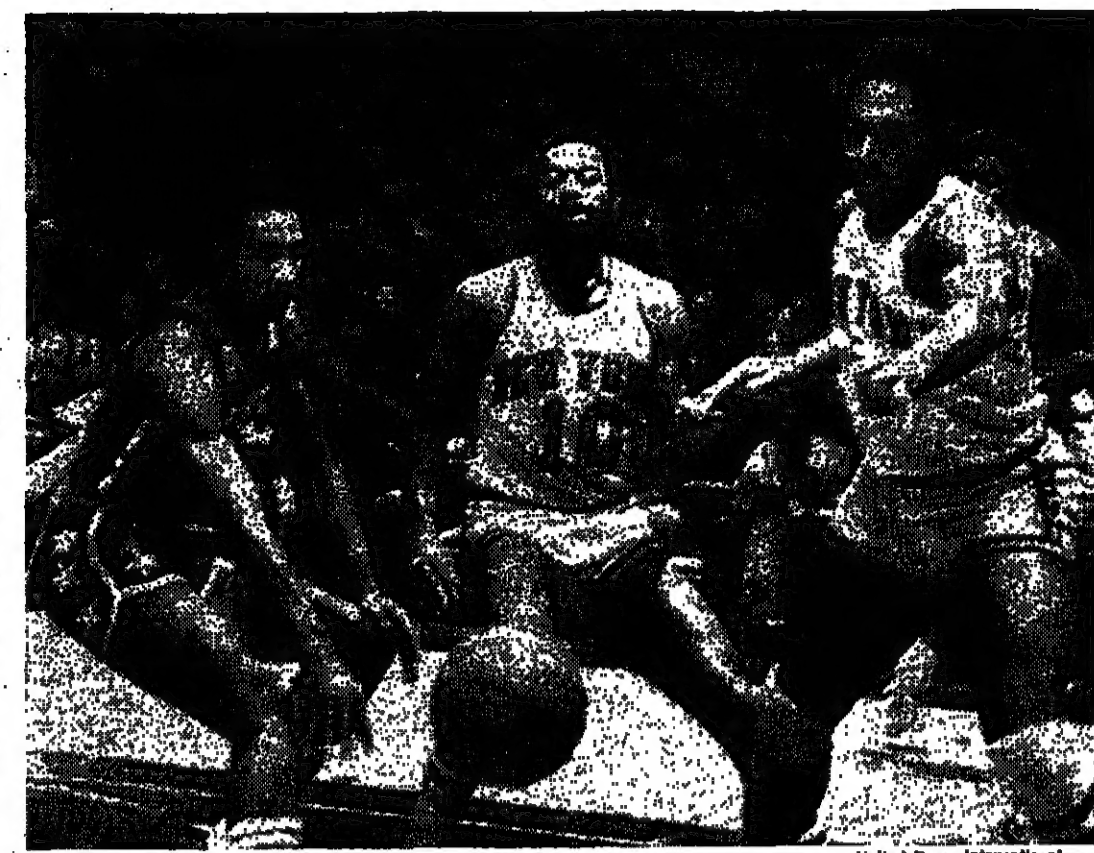
Palmer has won 30 games every year except 1974, when he was sidelined most of the season with a strained nerve in his pitching elbow.



## HL Islanders Avenge Defeat by Red Wings

NDALIE, N.Y., Nov. 10 (UPI)—The Detroit Red Wings, who were considered a favorite to win the Stanley Cup, today lost to the New York Islanders, 5-0, in a game that was a blowout for the Islanders.

Islanders scored goals from players, including two from Boudreau, and finished with a 5-0 victory. The Islanders' defense was solid, allowing only one shot on goal.



Bullets' Dave Bing (left) competes with Knicks' Walt Frazier (10) and Lonnie Shelton for loose ball during game at Madison Square Garden Tuesday night. New York won.

## NBA Nuggets Remain Undefeated

DENVER, Nov. 10 (UPI)—Denver coach Larry Brown has lots of confidence in the Nuggets, but "I would have thought it was crazy if anyone had said we would win our first eight," Brown said following an NBA 123-117 victory yesterday over the Golden State Warriors.

The Nuggets, off to their best start in 10 seasons, including 9 in the old American Basketball Association, still are 7 short of the old NBA record of 15 set by the Washington Caps at the start of the 1948 season.

The Nuggets, off to their best start in 10 seasons, including 9 in the old American Basketball Association, still are 7 short of the old NBA record of 15 set by the Washington Caps at the start of the 1948 season.

### VHL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE									
Pacific Division									
Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	Diff	W	L
San Jose	11	3	2	24	61	31	30	1	1
Los Angeles	7	8	3	18	50	47	3	2	2
San Francisco	7	7	3	18	48	45	3	3	3
Seattle	6	7	3	15	43	38	5	4	4
Central Division									
Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	Diff	W	L
St. Louis	9	6	1	19	51	38	13	1	1
Chicago	7	8	1	15	46	37	9	2	2
Minnesota	7	8	1	15	45	37	8	3	3
Philadelphia	6	8	2	14	40	37	3	4	4
Atlantic Division									
Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	Diff	W	L
Pittsburgh	11	3	2	24	61	31	30	1	1
Washington	7	8	3	18	50	47	3	2	2
Montreal	7	7	3	18	48	45	3	3	3
Quebec	6	7	3	15	43	38	5	4	4

### VHA Standings

EAST									
Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	Diff	W	L
St. Louis	11	3	2	24	61	31	30	1	1
Los Angeles	7	8	3	18	50	47	3	2	2
San Francisco	7	7	3	18	48	45	3	3	3
Seattle	6	7	3	15	43	38	5	4	4

### Czech-German Soccer

PRAGUE, Nov. 10 (UPI)—Czechoslovakia will meet West Germany in a friendly soccer match Nov. 17 at Hannover.

### In Hong Kong Tennis

missed a chance to break Nastase's service in the sixth game. The top-seeded Nastase won the match 6-2, 6-1.

### Wightman Cup

LONDON, Nov. 10 (UPI)—Chris Evert, who leads the U.S. bid to recapture the Wightman Cup from Britain, faces Virginia Wade, one of only two players who have beaten her this year.

### Daytona, Le Mans Offer Joint Prize

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (UPI)—The Daytona-Le Mans Trophy, a major new auto racing award totaling \$200,000, will be presented by Daytona International Speedway and the Automobile Club de l'Ouest to manufacturers of the fastest U.S. and European cars at the Feb. 5-6 Hours of Daytona race.

**Le Casino**  
LESBADEN  
RESTAURANT 348

## Close Divisional Races Playoff Fever Hits NFL Contenders

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (NYT)—Andy Russell, the Pittsburgh Steelers' linebacker, had to be disappointed when the Cincinnati Bengals came out Monday night, the Bengals winning 20-12, with three touchdowns in the third quarter.

By Dave Brady

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10 (UPI)—National Football League Commissioner Pete Rozelle says that Chuck Heberling, whose inadvertent whistle cost the Chicago Bears a touchdown in their 28-27 loss to Oakland Sunday, must be the most embarrassed guy in the world.

### Playoff Pressures

It is the time of year when the pressures on the players of the contending playoff teams go up. Chuck Noll, the Pittsburgh coach who so enjoys pontificating, said the other day, "people don't realize a professional football season is very taxing physically and extremely taxing emotionally."

### In Bears-Raiders Game

The controversial play occurred early in the fourth quarter with the underdog Bears ahead, 27-31. Wally Chambers, Chicago's quarterback, who fumbled the ball on an apparent touchdown. Heberling blew his whistle, even though the ball was still alive.

### NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE									
Atlantic Division									
Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	Diff	W	L
Boston	11	3	2	24	61	31	30	1	1
New York	7	8	3	18	50	47	3	2	2
Philadelphia	7	7	3	18	48	45	3	3	3
Washington	6	7	3	15	43	38	5	4	4
Central Division									
Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	Diff	W	L
Cleveland	9	6	1	19	51	38	13	1	1
New Orleans	7	8	1	15	46	37	9	2	2
San Antonio	7	8	1	15	45	37	8	3	3
Phoenix	6	8	2	14	40	37	3	4	4
Pacific Division									
Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	Diff	W	L
Portland	11	3	2	24	61	31	30	1	1
Seattle	7	8	3	18	50	47	3	2	2
Los Angeles	7	7	3	18	48	45	3	3	3
Golden State	6	7	3	15	43	38	5	4	4

### Wrestling

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (UPI)—The New York Knicks, who are 10-1, defeated the Boston Celtics, 118-101, in a game that was a blowout for the Knicks.

### Bugner's Hand Injured

LONDON, Nov. 10 (UPI)—British heavyweight champion Joe Bugner told the European Boxing Union today that he would not be able to challenge Spain's Jose Uria for the European title Dec. 3 in Bilbao because of an injured hand.

**24. Broaden your market.**  
(An international call means business.)  
"Long Distance is the next best thing to being there."





## Art Buchwald

## The Big Loser

WASHINGTON—The biggest loser in last week's election was apathy. For weeks all the pollsters had predicted that apathy in the presidential race this year was going to win by a landslide. When the final returns were in, apathy had been defeated resoundingly. I went to visit apathy the other day and talk to it about how it blew one of the biggest leads in American political history.

Buchwald

"I'd be lying if I said it didn't hurt," apathy told me. "I wanted to win in the worst way."

"What do you think happened?" I asked.

"I guess my people became overconfident. For weeks the reports came in from every section of the country that Americans were apathetic and weren't going to vote. We heard about apathy in Ohio, apathy in Texas, apathy in California, apathy in New York. We thought we had it in the bag. So we stopped spending money and canceled our television commercials. I was so sure of winning I hardly campaigned in the last two months."

"Do you blame the media for misleading you?"

Apathy glared at me. "As long as you brought it up, I blame the media for everything. The reporters wrote one-sided stories attacking me. They fed a steady stream of lies to the newspapers and on television, saying I was influencing the youth vote, the union vote and the business community. Both the Republican and

Democratic parties urged their people to reject me.

"Companies took out advertisements urging the people to vote, and the TV stations gave free time to voter registration drives. This hurt me in the last week of the campaign. We tried to get equal time to appeal to the people to stay at home, but the networks wouldn't give it to us."

I said, "Then what you're saying is that you believe there was a conspiracy to keep the voters from staying away from the polls?"

"You said it, I didn't," apathy replied. "I'm not saying I didn't make mistakes. I should have carried a little more as the campaign came down to the finish line. But if I had shown any concern, people would have said, 'How can you be apathetic if you're working so hard for support?'"

"Some columnists and commentators have said that you were never serious about what you were doing, that you saw your role as spoiler. What is your answer to that?" I asked.

"Lies, all lies. I wanted to give the people a choice between Ford and Carter and myself. I believe apathy has an important role to play in the political process. I was certain that this year was my big chance. You had two candidates that no one could get excited about. Apathy was on everyone's lips. All over the country you saw bumper stickers which said, 'Vote for Apathy.' Maybe I'm a Monday-morning quarterback, but I think if Ford and Carter had had one more debate, I would have gotten 51 per cent of the vote, plus Oregon and Ohio."

"I know you didn't win," I said, "but you can take some satisfaction in knowing you affected the election."

"What do you mean?"

"Well, if you had achieved a large non-vote, Ford could have beaten Carter. The polls were predicting that a low turnout would favor the Republicans, while a large turnout would help the Democrats."

"It wasn't my intention to help either of the candidates. It was in this for myself. It was my dream that people would be talking about apathy for the next four years. I single-handedly turned them off on government, and I thought the voters would stay that way."

"You don't sound very gracious about losing."

"Would you be if you were the laughingstock of the country? Well, I hope you're all satisfied. You won't have apathy to kick around anymore."

## The French Doff Berets In Favor of the Ski Cap

By John Vinocur

PARIS (AP)—Dead: the beret, flat felt cap once worn by millions of Frenchmen. Contemporary of accordion music, the can can, "Inky-inky-Parlez-Vous," and bicycle-riding tops; of changing tastes and, perhaps, umbrella wounds.

Almost dead anyway, half the French production gone in 18 years, and two-thirds of the nation's manufacturers disappearing since the end of World War II or recycling themselves. The Prince of Wales once wore a beret and so did Marc Chagall. When modern jazz was called bebop every hipster had to have one to look like Disney Gillespie. And in this country they were everywhere: The recent French passport for documentary films about the '40s shows a world peopled by beret wearers, from schoolchildren mindlessly cheering Marshal Pétain to the Resistance fighters pictured in Nazi wanted posters.

Now, even in the misery of daily November rains, a beret-hunter could spend a day in the Paris Métro without finding more than a handful of them. Maybe a provincial in town for an agricultural show. Maybe a tourist.

The five remaining French beret manufacturers now make about 1.8 million berets a year, 60 per cent of them for men and about half the total being exported. Maybe because of the Black Panthers or the Green Berets, exports to the United States have increased marginally, but not enough to improve a depressed business.

J.V. de Boisseson, director of Lauthère, a manufacturer which accounts for half of the French production, said that without military orders the business would be in worse shape. "It's no secret that about half the market has disappeared in the last two decades. Things are stabilized now, but the people who wear berets are not exactly trend-setters—farmers, retired people. We've thought of ways of promoting sales, you know, weekends in the woods, making them in different colors. But the old, dark one is finished," he said.

## Editor's Anti-Computer War Is Highly Classified

By Fred Ferretti

NEW YORK (IBT)—Both of the classified advertisements in the Oct. 16 issue of the Saturday Review were, at the very least, intriguing.

The first one read:

"Owing to unfortunate computer error, our company has manufactured 30,000 road maps of New Jersey with wrong U.S. highway numbers and with all cities of more than 30,000 population mistakenly identified by name from Armenian map. We are recalling 1,500 maps already distributed, with apologies to users, and are offering remaining 28,500 maps in single lot to highest bidder. SR Box W.H. and just a bit below it there was this:

"We sincerely regret error in placing decimal point in our instruction book contained in our home kit: Build Your Own Zepplin. On page 27, please cross out line: It is imperative to keep helium level at 6.42 at all times in order to maintain altitude. Correct sentence should read: It is imperative to keep helium level at 6.42 at all times in order to maintain altitude. We will be glad to replace parts damaged through unplanned printer's error. Zepplin Home-Kit Building Co., Lakehurst, N.J."

Computer errors have been responsible for ads asking to dispose of:

So, a curious correspondent wrote to SR Box W.H. and to Lakehurst, N.J.

The envelope to Lakehurst came back stamped "unknown," which was somewhat disappointing to the sender, who had envisioned receiving reports of forced Zeppelin landings in South Jersey.

Gully Party

More surprising was the reply from SR Box W.H. The response was from Norman Cousins, editor of Saturday Review, who wrote the classifieds as gentle hoaxes. "I'm the guilty party," his letter read. "Each issue contains one or two computer error items that are pure coincidences. This is my way of getting even with the damned machines."

The "damned machines" were, he said, in a subsequent chat, computers that "digested" the names of subscribers without leaving a trace when we were starting up Saturday Review again a few years ago. And so, Cousins was, he said, "waging a bloody war, a very bloody war, with computers."

Virtually every issue of the magazine has at least one "computer error" ad, or "hoax" as Cousins's secretary, Emily Suskind, calls them.

Computer errors have been responsible for ads asking to dispose of:



A reminder of other times.

Mr. de Boisseson thinks the reason for the demise of the beret was a general disaffection from headgear among men and a notion that the beret was somehow embarrassingly ethnic. But Xavier Marin, a spokesman for the French Federation of Knitwear Manufacturers, which includes the last five beret makers, blames the umbrella for at least some of the problem. "Up until about 15 years ago," he said, "Frenchmen just didn't carry umbrellas. Then they started to. The man who used to tuck a beret into his raincoat put the thing in the closet and his wife eventually threw it out. He never bought another. Every boarding school used to have its own beret. That's finished too. The army has hung on to them but I'm afraid they might change too some day. They're always 20 years behind the times. You want some happy conversation? Ask me about ski hats."

## PEOPLE: Teenyboppers Drive Out of Top Pop Group

The newest member of the Boy City Rollers, the top pop group, has quit because, he said, "my sanity was at stake." Ian Mitchell, 15, joined the Rollers in April but the pressure of fending off screaming teenyboppers was too much for him. "I want to have the chance to walk out on the streets or go to the movies without being mobbed all the time," he said. "When we weren't on stage, we were locked up within four walls. It was enough to drive you insane."

Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, gets a "sexy grin" in his eye when Barbara Streisand's name is mentioned. Or so says Allan Warren in his book, "Confessions of a Society Photographer," published Wednesday in London. The prince asked who Warren's other sisters had been "and when I told him one of them was Barbara Streisand it brought a sexy grin into his eye and he confessed to always having fancied her. He said he met her once, but never dared to look her straight in the eyes or his hidden fantasies would have been hidden no more." Another royal favorite: actress Lauren Bacall.

Mohammed Ali gave one of his better acting performances the other day—not in the ring, not on stage, but in jail. Two policemen in Houston were investigating a shooting when they saw a man running down the street. It was Ali doing his roadwork—he is in Houston acting in a film. After the officers learned who he was, they invited him to the nearby jail to see if he could fool fellow officers by acting drunk. After much shouting and staggering, the heavyweight champ signed autographs for policemen and asked, "Aren't I a good actor?"

Some Christmas Club. Some Christmas. In Dubuque, Iowa, the computer at the Key City Bank went crazy the other day—the bank said it was "due to a processing error" and everyone knows what that means—and Christmas Clubbers got checks in excess of a million dollars. Mary Sweeney, for instance, had \$268,235 coming to her. She got \$1,000,256.25. Key City bills it itself as a small bank "with friendly people who want to be better, not just bigger." Its slogan: "Let's be friends." The bank president thinks that maybe the staff (or the computer) took the slogan too seriously.

One of the last of the oldtime vaudeville strippers, Ann Corio, has "gone legit," becoming co-owner of a theater. Miss Corio, who is in her sixties but doesn't look it, and her husband, Michael Iannace, have leased the Playhouse on the Mall in Paramus, N.J., and will present



Charles O'Connell

legitimate productions like "The Next Year" and "The Death of a Salesman." He is not quitting his show. "This was going to be a year. Early next year I'll be filmed in the Playhouse. The Mall for cable TV. I'll be out in Burbank, will be," said Miss Corio. "and so on."

Charles O'Connell, who is seven months for justice in the Watergate and the Elsieburg bungles, London, flogging his book "Again." To be published this week. At a news conference Wednesday, O'Connell said that he was a gambler in the United States. "I'm a making of a real mess," he said he didn't take a election but "I rejoice in Carter's deeply held Jesus Christ."

—SAMUEL JOHNSON

## French Directors

## Protest Order To Burn Film

PARIS, Nov. 10 (IBT)—The Société des Réalistes du Film (Film Directors Society) today protested the ruling of a local court that "L'Espresso," a pornographic film, be burned.

Among those signing the protest are Costa-Gavras, Louis Malle, Jacques Doniol-Valerius and Robert Enrico.

Yesterday the Paris court ordered the destruction of the Serge Korber film, which had earlier received an "X" visa from censors, allowing it to be shown in cinemas specializing in such products. The court acted in response to complaints by two family groups.

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